JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bevelen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden angemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1813.* [NO. 49.

SECOND

JAVA LOTTERY,

FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SOCIE-TY HOUSE AT RYSWICK.

SCHEME.

3000 Tickets, at 25 Spanish Dollars each, ...	Sp. dls. 75,000

PRIZES.

1 Prize	....	16,000 Sp. dls.	
1 Ditto	....	8,000	
1 Ditto	....	4,000	
10 Ditto, at 1000 Sp. dls.		10,000	
20 Ditto, at 500 ditto		10,000	
90 Ditto, at 100 ditto		9,000	
100 Ditto, at 50 ditto		5,000	
220 Ditto, at 25 ditto		5,500	
			67,500
443 Prizes.			
Deduct 10 per cent for the expences of the Lottery, and for the Building,			7,500
		Spanish Dollars	75,000

2.—The Holder of the fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing, will be entitled to the Prize of 16,000 Spanish Dollars, in addition to such other advantage as the number of his Ticket may entitle him to claim.

3.—It being the intention of Government not to retain in their hands more Tickets than amount in value to the 10 per cent deducted, notice will be given to the public, previous to the drawing, what number of the Tickets remain unsold; and if the number of the unsold Tickets should considerably exceed the value of the 10 per cent deducted, the excess will be destroyed, and the amount of Prizes lessened in proportion. In this case, the numbers of the Tickets destroyed, will be made public previously to the day of drawing.

4.—The Tickets to be paid for in silver money, at the rate of 66 stivers per Spanish Dollar, and the Prizes will be paid at the same rate, without deduction, on the expiration [illegible] of the [illegible]

5.—[illegible] Lottery, will be raised in price.

6.—The drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children, on the 15th April next, and will continue three times a week, until the whole of the Tickets are drawn.

7.—The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners of the Lottery, and [illegible]

[illegible]
C. Assey, Esq.
Captain Travers, Town Major,
Mr. Goldman.

8.—Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and to the Resident's Office at Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Commissioner.

TWEEDE

JAVASCHE LOTTERY,

TER VOLBOUWING VAN HET SOCIE-TEITS HUIS TE RYSWYK.

ONTWERP.

Er zullen 3000 Loten zyn à 25 Sp. Matten het Lot.	75,000

PRYZEN.

1 Prys v.	....	16,000 Sp. Mt.	
1 Dito	....	8,000	
1 Dito	....	4,000	
10 Pryzen v. 1000 Sp. Mt.		10,000	
20 Dito v. 500 dito		10,000	
90 Dito v. 100 dito		9,000	
100 Dito v. 50 dito		5,000	
220 Dito v. 25 dito		5,500	
			67,500
443 Pryzen.			
10 Per cent voor de onkosten der Lottery en ter Volbouwing van het Huis.			7,500
		Spaansche Matten	75,000

2.—De Prys van 16,000 Spaansche Matten zal vallen op het vyftigste Lot dat op de laatste dag getrokken wordt, buiten en behalven elke andere prys die teffens op het zelve mogt vallen.

3.—Alzo het Gouvernement voornemens is, niet meer Loten te behouden dan het bedragen der 10 per cent, zoo, zal aan het publiek voor de trekking der Lottery het getal der nog onverkogte Loten bekend gemaakt worden, en zoo dit getal het bedragen der 10 per cent aanmerkelyk kwam te overtreffen, zal het overschot vernietigd worden, en de Pryzen een evenredige vermindering ondergaan, zullende in dit geval de nommers der vernietigde Loten publiek gemaakt worden voor den dag der trekking.

4.—De Loten zullen verkogt worden voor zilver geld de Spaansche Mat tegen 66 stuivers gerekend, en de pryzen zullen op dezelvde wyze, zonder eenige deductie, een maand na de trekking der Lottery uitbetaald worden.

5.—De Loten welke nog daags voor de [illegible]

[illegible] door Weeskinderen geschieden, en zal den 15 April aanstaande een aanvang neemen, zullende voorts de Lottery drie maal 's weeks getrokken worden tot dat dezelve zal afgeloopen weezen.

7.—De Heeren J. S. Baker en C. Assey de Plaats Major Travers en de Heer Goldman zyn tot Commissarissen der Lottery benoemd, en zullen in hunne werkzaamheden geassisteerd worden door dezelvde Heeren aan wien zulks by de vorige Loten was opgedragen.

8.—De Loten zyn te bekomen by de Commissarissen, en op de Kantoren van de Residenten te Samarang en Sourabaya.

Op Authorisatie van den Heer Luitenant Governeur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Commissaris.

Advertisement.

WANTED for the use of the 1st Battalion His Majesty's 78th Regiment, the sum of 500 [illegible], for which Bills will be granted at 3 months sight, on the Agents of the Regiment, Greenwood, Cox and Co. London.

Tenders to be sent to Lieutenant MacQueen, Acting Paymaster, of the said Corps at Sourabaya, on or before the 10th of February 1813.

M. MACQUEEN, Lieut.
Acting Pay-master 78th Regt.

SOURABAYA, January 16, 1813.

This is to give Notice

TO all who may be concerned in the Paddywhachea named GOEDE VERWAGTING, which was detained in July last, by His Majesty's Ship Cornelia, that the case of her seizure will be referred to the High Court of Admiralty for decision, on the appropriation of the value of her Hull and Cargo, and whether the nine Slaves she had on board shall be emancipated.

THOS. WALLIS,
Agent for H. M. Ship Cornelia.

BATAVIA, Jan. 11, 1812.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on Monday, the 15th February next, the undermentioned Cast Horses from the Horse Artillery and Hussars will be sold at the Cavalry Stables, Ryswick.

The sale to take place at 10 o'clock A. M.—and the lots to be paid for in silver money on removing the Horse.

		Height.	
Lot 1.	A Bay Horse,	14	3
2.	A Dun do.	14	2
3.	A Grey do.	14	3
4.	A Bay do.	15	1
5.	A Grey,	14	2
6.	A Light Dun,	14	2½
7.	A Dark Bay,	14	1
8.	Ditto,	14	2
9.	A Bay,	15	2
10.	A Dark Bay,	15	2
11.	Ditto,	15	1
12.	Ditto,	15	1
13.	A Grey,	15	1

Also,
One Grey Poney,
One Bay do.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BATAVIA, Jan. 26, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD Bekend gemaakt, dat op den 15de February aanstaande de ondervolgende gecondemneerde paarden van de Rydende Artillerie en het Corps Hussaren, publiek zullen verkogt worden in de kavallerie stallen te Ryswyk.

De verkoping zal plaats grypen des ochtends ten 10 uren, moetende de betaling geschieden by de afhaling der Paarden.

		Kouleur.	Groote.	
Koop	1.	Een Bruine,	14	3
	2.	— Valk,	14	2
	3.	— Schimmel,	14	3
	4.	— Bruine,	15	1
	5.	— Schimmel,	14	2
	6.	— Ligte Valk,	14	2½
	7.	— Donker Bruine,	14	1
	8.	— Dito	14	2
	9.	— Bruine,	15	2
	10.	— Donker Bruine,	15	2
	11.	— Dito	15	1
	12.	— Dito	15	1
	13.	— Schimmel,	15	1

Een Gewone Schimmel,
Een Dito Bruine.

Op authorisatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sec. v. 't Govt. Mil. Dept

BATAVIA, den 26 Jan. 1813.

NB. De Hoogte staat uitgedrukt in *Handen*

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Friday, February 5, 1813

BY Order of Government, a quantity of MARINE STORES, consisting of Blocks, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c.

RICH. THOS. SMITH,
Marine Store-keeper.

M. S. OFFICE, BATAVIA, January 27, 1813.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE ESTATE

RUSTENBERG.

FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE OF

Major ROBISON.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT mits dezen kennelyk gemaakt dat het Gouvernement willende te gemoet komen ook de Ingezetenen van de Ommelanden van Batavia, beeft besloten tot nader order te doen, eene verdeeling van zestig koyangs van dat product, over de onderscheidene Bazaars, er verkoop in het klein, in maniere als volgt;

Voor Mr. Cornelis 's maands		8	kooyangs.
„ Weltevreden	do.	8	do.
„ Tana-abang	do.	8	do.
„ Poeloe-gadong	do.	4	do.
„ Tjilintjing	do.	4	do.
„ Assam	do.	4	do.
„ Tjintiga	do.	8	do.
„ Bazaar-baroe	do.	8	do.
„ Bazaar-lama	do.	8	do.
„ Simplicitas	do.	6	do.

als boven 's maands 60 koyangs.

De Ryst zal door de Potias van die Bazaars, uit 's Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia ontfangen worden tegens 48 stuivers koper geld de gantang, of Rds. 210 de koyang, en zullen die mogen verkoopen tegens 1 Rykdaalder gelyke munt de gantang.—Zy zullen uit deze 6 stuivers per gantang moeten vinden alle onkosten op den vervoer als anderzins vallende.

De Ryst zal op de gewoone markt dagen worden verkocht, alleen aan behoeftige ingezetenen, by quantiteiten niet grooter dan een gantang te gelyk.

De verkoop van Ryst zal op elke Bazaar geschieden onder het opzicht van een politie bediende, die waken zal tegen alle misbruik, waar door het weldadig oogmerk van het Gouvernement zoude kunnen verydeld worden, en die weekelyks nopens dezen verkoop een nauwkeurig rapport aan den Magistraat zal inzenden.

BATAVIA, den 28 January 1813.

Op authorisatie van het Gouvernement.

G. F. MEYLAN,
Sec. van de Magt.

Blair's Class Book,
Female Speaker,
Goldsmith's History of England, abridged,
Murray's English Reader,
Roebuck's English and Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Court of Requests has been removed from the Stadt-house, to the House No. 22, Tyger's Gragt, in Batavia, lately occupied by Mr. Burkens; and that the Office of the Clerk of the said Court, will continue open, for the transaction of current business appertaining thereto, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from the hour of nine A. M. till two P. M.

BATAVIA,
January 21, 1813.

BY deezen word bekend gemaakt dat de *Request-kamer*, verplaatst is van het Stadhuis, naar het onlangs door den Heer *Burkens*, op de Tygersgragt bewoonde Huis, No. 22—en, dat voorts de Klerk van ged. Kamer aldaar ter verrichting van het lopend werk daaglyksch (zondagen uitgezonderd) zal vaceeren, van 6 uren des ochtends tot 2 uren namiddag.

BATAVIA,
21 January 1813.

BATAVIA SPRING RACE—1813.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Batavia Spring Meeting, will be held on Monday the 1st of February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Quarters of the Cantonment Adjutant at Weltevreeden, where the Subscription paper will still remain open for the signature of such Gentlemen, who may wish to promote the Amusement of the Turf.

WELTEVREEDEN,
January 23, 1812.

BATAVIASCHE VOORJAARS RACES—1813.

EEN byeenkomst der Intekenaren van Bataviasche voorjaars Races zal gehouden worden op Maandag den 1ste February, des voordemiddag om 10 uuren, aan het huis van de Cantonments Adjudant op Weltevreden, alwaar de intekenlyst verder open zal verblyven voor zodanige Heere welke wensche het Amusement voor dien tyd te vermeerderen.

WELTEVREEDEN,
den 23 January 1813.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende vendutien worden gehouden, als

Op Maandag den 1 *Feb.* 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, voor Reekening van 't Gouvernement, van een Hondert Coyangs ryst, by halve Coyang.

Op Donderdag den 4 *Feb.* 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, voor Reekening van 't Gouvernement, van 350 zakken Tarwe, waar van het monster dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor te zien is.

Op Vrydag den 5 *Feb.* 1813,

OP de Equipagie Werff voor Reekening van het Gouvernement van diverse Equipagie Goederen.

Op Zaturdag den 13 *Feb.* 1813.

ZAL door Vendumeesteren voor het Vendu-kantoor des morgens te 9 uren aan de eerstmeinenden, by den afslag publiek werden opgeveild en verkogt voor Reekening van de Heeren *Nicolaus Engelhard* en *Willem Adriaan Senn van Basel*, de volgende vastigheid, als.

Het Land Bercassy, met de daar opstaande Suiker molens waar van eene zuiker molen in werking, en ses van de overige molens met zeer geringe kosten in werking te brengen zyn, alzo de materialen daar toe benodigd voor het grootste gedeelte op de plaats zelve aanhanden zyn, benevens het Boschland Loewhong. De limiet scheidingen van deze landen en de voorwaarden, wat onder verkoop zal geschieden, mitsgaders opgave van de voortbrengselen van dezelve, zyn te bevragen by de gezworene Landmeter *Eerhart*, zo mede by de gewezene eerste klerk van het Commissariaat *Mozes Abraham Louis*, wonende aan de weg van Angiol.

Advertisement.

MATRIMONY being the happiest state, the advertiser is desirous of entering therein, and to save time and trouble prefers this mode of looking out for a Wife—the nearer she comes to his description the better.

No Lady need apply who does not possess every accomplishment necessary to adorn the Bed, particularly a large stock of refinement, and sensibility; she must have an ample Fortune (nothing under 8,000 Spanish Dollars will be treated with) quite unencumbered; the advertiser being no common person, and no joke intended.

She must have every charm of person, the advertiser being particular in that respect—and very fashionable and genteel, he being so; her age must not exceed 25, and a warranted copy of the Parish Register to be shewn if required to prevent imposition. If more than that age 1,000 Spanish Dollars for every additional year is not thought unreasonable. The advertiser is more particular as to the article of Fortune, having lately met with a few unlucky hits, and being past the middle age, does not care to begin the world again.—No Lady who has had more than four Husbands need apply, as the advertiser is afraid to engage with such experienced dames; and having only had one Wife before, he would be no match.

Advertiser snores loud, but hopes the young Lady is a sound sleeper, and then not so material; is inclined to get sulky when the Dinner is not ready in time, but he looks for a constant and playful flow of spirits in his Wife, and expects her to study his disposition, and comply with his humours.

Any Lady this may please, who answers in all points; is requested to wait on the advertiser at his Chamber in Tyger's Gragt—or if ashamed to be seen there alone, may drop a line addressed to A. P. T. to be left with the Printer, naming the place of meeting.

It is recommended to apply immediately as the opportunity may be lost, besides, the advertiser not approving suspense.

N. B.—English being the fashionable language now a days, advertiser makes his proposals in English, but if the Lady prefers making love Dutch fashion, advertiser is her man any way.

A. P. T.

BATAVIA,
January 24, 1813.

For Private Sale,

THE House and Garden of Mr. Louis Petel, in a healthy situation near Ryswick.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. F. Arnold.

Uit de hand te koop,

DE Thuin van den Heer Louis Petel, verder informatien te erlangen by Johan Fredrik Arnold, woonende in de Buiten Nieuwpoort-straat.

HEDEN wierd gelukkig van een welgeschapen Zoon verlost, de Huisvrouw van

J. W. VOGELAAR.

BATAVIA,
24 *January* 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, JANUARY 15, 1813.

The Deputy Pay-master General is authorized to make the following payments:—

1.—To Mr. Bronier, late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 59th Regiment, the subsistence money authorized in General Orders of the Vice-President in Council, under date the 24th October 1809, from the date of his resignation to the dispatch of the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Juliana, on which ship that Gentleman will embark for Europe.

2.—To Captain Lane, employed on the Recruiting Service for the Bourbon Rifle Corps, the sum of Five hundred Spanish Dollars on account.

3.—The Detachment under orders to proceed on Foreign Service, are to be paid up to the 31st instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, JANUARY 22, 1813.

Lieutenant George Hunter, 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalion, having proved to the satisfaction of Government, that circumstances of a private nature render it imperiously necessary for him to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, and having forwarded through the proper channel an application to the Supreme Government for leave of absence on that account for twelve months—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in consideration of the particular circumstances of the case, and of the delay which must arise from Lieut. Hunter's awaiting a reply to that application, to permit that Officer to proceed to Europe on the Honorable Company's ship Juliana, now about to sail, it being clearly understood, that the permission so granted by this Government is not to be considered in any way to interfere with the decision of the Supreme Government, on the application in question, and with the further Orders of the Honorable Court of Directors on the subject.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By the COMMANDER of the FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Weltevreeden, Dec. 16, 1812.

The following Advertisement having been forwarded by the Deputy Adjutant General at Fort Saint George, by direction of Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, the Commander of the Forces is induced to publish it for the information of the Public, in order that those who are disposed to aid the benevolent intention by further Subscriptions may have an opportunity of doing so.

The Subscriptions to be paid into the hands of the Deputy Pay-master General who is requested to forward the amount collected to the Secretary of the trust.

Commanding Officers of Corps will forward to Head-quarters the Names of Subscribers with the account of Cash.

By order of the Commander of the Forces.

RICHARD BUTLER,
Dept. Adjt. Gen.

SUBSCRIPTION

For the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the Conquest of Java.

ADVERTISEMENT INSERTED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF JULY 9, 1812.

THE Gentlemen who were the Managers and Performers of the Play acted on the 29th ultimo, for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the Conquest of Java, having requested His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, Lieutenant Colonel CONWAY, and Doctor WHITE, to become trustees for the appropriation of the amount subscribed, it is notified to the Public that they have accepted the charge.

In order to promote this benevolent object, a book has, at the request of the trustees, been opened at the Government Bank for further contributions, and they propose to forward to the out-stations Subscription-papers, trusting that, as the amount already collected exceeds three thousand Pagodas, they will, by the further liberality of the Public, be enabled to fulfill with complete effect, the generous and humane intentions of those who instituted a Charity so praise-worthy, and which originated in a manner so gratifying to the Society of this Presidency.

Major AGNEW, Deputy Adjutant General, having, at the solicitation of the trustees, consented to act as Secretary to the trust, it is requested that all communications on the subject, and remittances may be made to him at Fort St. George.

(Signed) P. V. AGNEW,
Sec. to the Trust.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th July, 1812.

NAMES.	Subscriptions.
Lady Baird,	250 Pagodas.
Lady Hood,	50
Lady Stranger	25
Lady M'Naghten,	25
Mrs. Conway,	25
Sir Samuel Auchmuty,	250
Mr. Oakes,	100
Mr. Casamaijor,	50
Mr. Petrie,	25
Other Subscriptions already collected at the Presidency about	2000

We have to acknowledge the favor of some Isle of France Gazettes by the last arrival. Their contents in Europe news have been already anticipated by the late arrivals from India, and on a hasty inspection of them the following extract appears to be among the most important articles of colonial intelligence.

"L'excellent étalon du Gouvernement "George est mort hier d'une retention "d'urine cette perte est vivement sentie dans "la Colonie qui avait l'espoir de propager "dans ces haras l'espece de ce beau Cheval."

Continuation of the last Relief of the Army in Bengal.

Stations assigned to the Majors of Brigade for the present year.

Kurnaul, ...	Major of Brigade Broadbent,
Rewarie, ...	——— Hugh,
Cawnpore, ...	——— Watson,
Bundlecund, ...	——— Wesley,
Dinapore, ...	——— Black,
Berahampore, ...	——— Bryant,

All other Majors of Brigade stand fast.

Superintending Surgeons.

Meerut, - - - -	Mr. Philipps,
Dinapore, - - - -	Mr. Gillman,

The other Superintending Surgeons stand fast.

Stations of the Pioneer Corps after the last Relief.

Half of the 4th Company, - - -	Loodhiana,
Half of do. - - - - - - - -	Karnaul,
Third Company - - - - - - -	Hansi,
Fifth do. - - - - - - - - -	Alee-Ghur,
First, 2d and 3d do. - - - -	Agra,
Eighth do. - - - - - - - -	Bundelkund

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22.—H. C. ship Discovery, Lieut. D. Rose, from surveying the straits of Gaspar.

Do. 23.—Ship Ann, E. Bemont, from Grissee, 22d Dec.—Cargo, Rice.

Do. 25.—Ship Perseverance, A. Enout, from Mauritius, 30th Nov.—Cargo, Blackwood, &c.—Passenger, John Morison, Mariner.

Do. 28.—Ship Bridgewater, W. Smith, from Mauritius, 22d Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.—Arab brig Abdassy, Sey Oemar, for Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.

Same day.—H. C. schooner Young Barracouta, J. White, for Indramayo.

Do.—Brig Anna Maria, G. Wise, for Sourabaya.—Government Cargo.

Do. 25.—H. C. ship Juliana, Captain Rawes, for England.

Do. 27.—Arab ship Dowlut Savey, Futty Ally Hanjeby, for Pontiana.—Cargo, Sundries.

Do. 29.—Brig Covelong, J. A. Schulter, for Sourabaya and Madras.

To the EDITOR of the Java Govt. Gazette.

Mr. EDITOR,

We have contemplated with various emotions, those *original* communications that weekly appear in your Gazette. Though we do not pretend to form an high estimate of our opinions, or presume to decide whether they be worthy of publicity or not; yet we think it necessary to submit our Judgments to the enlightened decision of your Subscribers, and the learned literary republic of Java, who are so competent to decide on the merits of these our labours. This spirit of adventure may be deemed presumption; but it deserves encouragement; for though we may produce feeble performances, without great genius, and without shewing great learning, still we shall [illegible] the most scrupulous observers of decency. Our critical strictures are free, and perhaps sometimes severe; but we hope that they will be always just, unprejudiced and simple.—Thus armed Mr. Editor, we are prepared to encounter resentment, and solicit only good [illegible].

"All rage, we bid and [illegible]
"A Satire's smile is sharper than his frown."

It was our perusing the would-be Poetical *melange* that appeared in your paper of the 2d instant that first suggested the present undertaking. We contemplate with pride and satisfaction the astonishing force and elegance of our JAVA Muse; but it is with still greater emotions, that we behold the wonderful rapidity of *growth*. It is so chastly comic, so irresistibly satiric; and above all, so strictly *Grammatical*; that it boldly defies competition, and even proudly puts hypercriticism to *a nonplus!*

O rare soil of inspiration! that produceth Poets like mushrooms in "*half an hour!*"—but ah! fatal prognostic of as speedy a dissolution!

The flight of fancy displayed by your *Malay* versification, is almost equal to the Virgilian harmony of Poet "——" or "——."

Works of sterling merit, we know Sir, require not NAMES to recommend them.—Yet we regret, that the "Nouya Tuah" should so far forget her age and sex, as to use certain expressions, that stamp it with disgrace, and the language with disrepute.—We have equal reason to lament the "Mustard" of "D—j—a" being so silly, so puerile, and so totally destitute of "*point*."—In truth Sir, we can hardly refrain from exclaiming

"What *Things* are these, that would be *Poets* thought,
"By *Nature* not inspired, nor *Learning* taught?"

We want very much a line of distinction between the Composer and the Reader.—Few are born to be the former, many the latter.—He who affects to detect *Plagiaries*,* &c. should first learn to define the word.—Men there are who contemn, because they cannot imitate; who have, what is called "*Sheer Wit*," without one grain of common sense:—Satire is not buffoonry or scandal; nor is Humor, illiberality and licentious abuse; and yet these are the interpretations that it is often dignified with.—We like to see follies, *generally* and broadly satirized, without preying on the individual. This is the field for true Satire to labor in, with advantage and public utility.

" What need has "*Quiz'em*" then to live on *theft*,
" When so much *fresh* occasion still is left?"

In sooth, Sir, we cannot critically commend the trifles alluded to; though *much* is aimed at, little is done.—But how can it be otherwise with your "*half-hour*" inspirations?—We are well disposed to be lenient; for we are lead to suppose, that too many of your Versifiers are deceived; urged on by the *fire of genius* and a natural propensity of mimicing others; not only in their puns and quibbles, but likewise in their beauties. Being thus mislead, your self-made Poets, dub themselves the annointed of the Muses—O fatal error!—We shall conclude this *Review* with a little wholesome advice, on the rage and folly of misapplying models; the vanity of attempting to aspire to *that*, which Nature never intended us to reach; i. e. Poetry.

Quand sur une personne an prétend se regler,
Cest par les beaux côtés quil lui faut ressembler;
Et ce nest pas du trut la prendre pour modèle,
——— que de *tousser* et de *cracher* comme elle"

MOLIERE.

" When ambition bids us mimic others;
We in their virtues should the semblance hit,
Nor will the sage and fool e'er pass for brothers,
Because forsooth alike they cought and spit."

We have the honor to be,
Mr. Editor,
Your very humble Servants,

S
A R
3

January, 12, 1813.

* What is Plagiary? "'Tis a *Man*," &c. &c. for further explanation vide Johnson's Dictionary in *Quarto*.

BENGAL.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 7, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having in communication with the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, taken into consideration the subject of Staff, attached to detachments of Troops formed for the Service, at the different Presidencies, and intended eventually to act in conjuction; as well as of the Staff of Detachments, formed for co-operation at any of the Presidencies, is pleased to lay down the following Regulations:—

When an Army formed of Divisions of Troops from the several Presidencies, takes the Field, such of the established Staff Officers of any of the Presidencies, as may have been detached with such Divisions, will continue in the exercise of their functions; but all extra or temporary Staff Appointments which may have been made for carrying on the duties of the several Divisions, until their junction with the Divisions from the other Presidencies will cease; and a new arrangement of Staff for the Army thus formed, at the discretion of the Officer Commanding in Chief, will take place, and be published in General Orders to the Army, and from the date of the publication of such General Orders, the Staff allowances of such extra or temporary Staff Officers, as accompanied the several Divisions from their respective Presidencies, unless such Officers may be included in the new arrangement of Staff, will cease.

The general Rule laid down by the foregoing Regulation for an Army formed from the Troops of all the Presidencies, is to be applied to bodies of Troops formed for Service, by Detachments at any of the Presidencies. Whenever such Detachments join, all extra Staff Appointments will virtually cease, and a new Staff be formed for the whole.

C. W. GARDINER, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 7, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following Promotions, viz.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Benjamin Roope, to be Captain of a Company, from the 18th October 1812, vice Bridge, deceased.

Lieutenent Samuel Moody, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Roope, promoted.

Ensign Thomas Richard Macqueen, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Moody, promoted.

Ensign Hope Dick, to be Lieutenant, from the 23d October 1812, vice Manusell, deceased.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, with rank from the dates expressed opposite their respective names.

NAMES.	*To rank from*
Mr. W. R. Lee Faithful, ...	Aug. 6, 1812.
— Philip C. Anderson, ...	Aug. 8, ——
— James Norton, ...	Aug. 13, ——
— Patrick Gerard, ...	Aug. 19, ——
— John W. Ingram, ...	Aug. 22, ——
— John C. D. McGrath, ...	Sep. 1, ——
— Alex. Farquharson, ...	Sep. 2, ——
— T. Barlow Malden, ...	Sept. 21, ——
— John Manson, ...	Sept. 21, ——
— Robert Manson, ...	Sept. 21, ——
— George Teulow, ...	Sept. 21, ——
— John Exshaw, ...	Sept. 23, ——

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates and Affidavits of their Appointment as Cadets and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

ARTILLERY.

	Date of Certificate.
Mr. Wm. Russel Kemp, ..	March 5, 1812.

INFANTRY.

	Date of Certificate.
Mr. Sacville, ...	March 24, 1812,
— John Murray, ...	April 16, ——
— James Oliver Sacville, ..	May 2, ——

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

	Affidavit dated
Mr. Charles Lenny, ...	Nov. 2, 1812.

Major Daniel Lyons, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

Major David Robertson, of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted him in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the Service, is confirmed.

Lieut. Colonel Lewis Thomas, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Charles M. Roberts, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to them in General Orders, of the 6th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private Affairs, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Edward Craig, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

C. W. GARDINER, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 7, 1812.

Major General Eden, who has obtained permission to proceed to Europe, by the Fleet now under despatch, having solicited to be relieved from his Command on the 16th instant; Major General Robert Blair, in conformity to the arrangement of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, published in General Orders under date the 2d ultimo, is directed to assume the Command of the Presidency Station on that date.

Major General Eden's actual resignation of the Presidency Command is to have effect from the date of the despatch of the Honorable Company's Ship Walthamstow.

C. W. GARDINER, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 9, 1812.

Lieut. Henry S. Sparkes, of the 2d Battalion 10th Regt. Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, the conditional permission granted to him in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private Affairs, is confirmed.

C. W. GARDINER, *Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOV. 12, 1812.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Fullarton, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Simon Nicolson, to perform the Medical Duties of the Lower Orphan School, without prejudice to his situation as Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital at the Presidency.

C. W. GARDINER, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept*

Asiatic Mirror, Nov. 18, 1812.

CAWNPORE, OCT. 29, 1812.

" This morning His Excellency the Commander in Chief held his first Levee since his return to this place from Lucknow, which was very numerously and respectably attended. Among the Officers present, were;—

" Lieutenant General Champagne, Major Generals Stafford and Skinner; Colonel Sir William Grant Keir; Lieutenant Colonels MacGregor, Murray, Mawbey, Buckland, Johnston, Grace, Ashe, Webber, Pattan and Fagan; Major Rotton, Piercy, Lumsdain, Casement, Nicol, and about an hundred other Officers.

" It was mentioned I believe in one of my former letters, that His Excellency was entertained at the several messes of the Regiments stationed at Cawnpore, on the days on which they were respectively reviewed; viz. by Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Officers of His Majesty's 8th Dragoons;—by Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey and Officers of His Majesty's 53d; by Major Rotton and Officers of the Honorable Company's 2d Battalion, 17th Native Infantry; and by Lieutenant Colonel Grace, commanding the Field Artillery. The entertainment on this occasion was given at Lieutenant-Colonel Grace's bungalow—and terminated in an elegant display of fireworks. The bands of the several Regiments attended; the usual series of loyal, patriotic, and military toasts were drank with enthusiasm; and here, as at all the other entertainments, gaiety and festivity were the order of the day. Lady Nugent was pleased to honour Colonel Grace at dinner and at the exhibition of fireworks—On the same occasion also were present, the Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Murray; Misses Stafford, and all the beauty and fashion of this station."

A Correspondent has obligingly favored us with an account of the inspection which took place of the troops at Barrasut, by Major-General Eden, commanding at the Presidency.

" The Major-General, attended by his Staff, and the Military Secretary to the Governor-General, entered the Cantonments at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the 10th current, when he was received with a salute of 13 guns.

" The Horse Artillery Troop of the Java Light Cavalry Volunteers, under the immediate command of Captain-Lieutenant Boileau, was drawn up in line, in front of their guns, waiting the General's arrival. Having passed in review order, they performed the sword exercise, and after it was concluded, filed in brigades to their guns when the firing from six 6-pounders commenced by regular, and concluded by quick firing. This was kept up for three changes, when three salvos were inimitably well discharged. The General then inspected the new levies, belonging to the Infantry Volunteer Details, under the command of Captain Colt. A great part of the Battalion being on garrison duty this month, deprived us of that gratification, which we should have derived from a review of so fine a body of men.

" The whole of the Cantonment having been invited to meet the General at breakfast, at the Commanding Officer's quarters, a party of fifty sat down at half past 8 o'clock.

" The Major-General having condescendingly assented to deliver the Standards to the Java Light Cavalry Corps, the regiment was paraded at 11 o'clock, on foot, for that purpose, with a battery of 3 guns on each flank, exhibiting a very fine body of men, when three of the most beautiful Standards were unfurled, that we have seen in India, and which do very great credit to Messrs. Gibson and Pauling, by whom we understand they were executed. In the following most flattering, and appropriate speech, Major-General Eden presented them to Captain L. O'Brien, the commandant.

'CAPTAIN O'BRIEN,

'I feel great satisfaction that the last act of 'my service in India, should be the pleasing 'duty of presenting these Standards to your 'Corps.

'From my knowledge of the bravery and 'zeal of the Bengal Volunteers, I am confi'dent that the Java Cavalry, will, wherever 'employed, support the established reputation 'of the Army to which they belong.'

Captain O'Brien returned this short reply to the Major-General.

'GENERAL,

'Allow me in the name of the Regiment, to 'offer you our grateful thanks for the honor 'you have conferred on us, to assure you, that 'our constant study shall be to endeavour to 'perpetuate your name, by our zeal and ener'gy in the defence of these Standards.'

" The moment the Standards were received by the Commanding Officer, a royal salute was fired from the galloper batteries, Capt. O'Brien then conveyed them to the center of the regiment, where the European Officers were drawn up in body, the Native Officers in a second line, immediately behind them, and a third line of Non-Commissioned Officers covering the Native Officers, when as far as we are able to collect it, Captain O'Brien, addressed the corps, in substance as follows;

'GENTLEMEN,

'Our highest thanks are due to Major-Ge'neral EDEN, for the confidence he has expres'sed, while depositing so sacred a trust in our 'hands, as these Standards.

'The honor of having received them from 'him, will at all times be gratefully remembered 'by us, and while we endeavor to defend them 'as we ought, we shall estimate the zeal and 'energy of our undertakings, as an emanition 'of his cool and intripid spirit.

'The small portion of my duty which, re'mains in transferring them to those Posts of 'Honor, where every eye must rest in future, 'while borne in our ranks, conveys such gra'tification to my breast, that words are want'ing for its expression.

'Confident of that support which I shall 'ever meet with from you Gentlemen, and 'from every Individual of this Corps, I have 'but to express that sentiment, which I per'ceive bursting from your lips. May an 'early opportunity arrive, when the Enemies 'of our Country shall feel the inspiration 'which these Standards create in us.

'Custom, and the established regulations 'of this Army, confer the right of carrying 'these Standards, on the Jemadars, a body of 'men, who have by their conduct, proved 'themselves not unworthy of such an honor. 'Thro' your hands then, Gentlemen Cornets, 'they pass to these Jemadars—stamping si'milar obligations, on their minds, to what we 'have derived on receiving them from the 'General.'

'Let *Obedience and Honor* be our *Motto*, 'assured that Laws, and Oaths, bind not those, 'whom Honor cannot.'

" Captain O'Brien concluded by a speech in Hindoostanee to the Native Officers, of which the following is a translation.

'NATIVE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED,

'The General, as a particular mark of his 'favour has delivered these Standards to us.

'Every one knows that the character, and 'the very soul of the Regiment is vested in 'these Standards; should at any period, ought of wrong be attached to them, the name of 'the Regiment is gone for ever, but of this 'there can be no danger, as the General rests 'satisfied (a conviction also imprinted on my 'mind) that every individual in this corps 'would lay down his life, for the protection 'of these Standards, thus deliver to us.'

" When the Jemadars had received the Standards, a party moved out, as an honorary guard, from the right of the regiment, and the Jemadars took post between the ranks of the guard, covered by their Havildars, they then passed along the front of the regiment, the trumpets playing a march, and having gained the left flank, wheeled round, passing through the ranks, each Standard taking post with its respective squadron. The moment the Royal Standard had entered its position, arms were presented, and a second royal salute fired from the batteries, on either flanks. The Regiment then passed in review order and went through a variety of movements, which lasted till one o'clock, and an elegant tiffin followed, which speedily removed the effects of the sunning.

" At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Java Light Cavalry were drawn up on the plain mounted, with their Horse Artillery Troop, formed in batteries on either flank.

" The General was received on the ground by a salute—the regiment then went through the following movements.

" After passing in Review, the divisions wheeled into line, and squadron wheeled into open column, right in front, the squadrons wheeled by threes to the left, and advanced, regulated by the left—during the advance, the right squadrons closed to the left. The whole halt and fronted, in close column of squadrons, which advanced, halted, and deployed into line on a center squadron—This deployment was covered by a battery of guns. The Regiment broke into open column of divisions, to the right, retired, & formed line to the rear on the leading division—This retreat was covered by batteries firing obliquely. The Regiment advanced in line at a trot, halted, and changed front by echellon of divisions to the left. This echellon movement was covered by an oblique fire from a battery on the left. The regiment threw back it's right by an open column in rear of the left, and wheeled into line—This movement was covered by the left battery. The Regiment advanced with both flanks protected by columns of guns, halted, and changed front to the rear by column of inverson—the inverse columns and formations to the rear, covered by a heavy fire from both batteries. During the retreat of the Regiment it formed an open column of divisions, on a centre division, and continued its retreat in column and entered a new alignment, at the top of the plain, on a centre division—It then wheeled into line, and advanced at an extended pace—Ending with open ranks and a general salute.

" Those who are in the habits of seeing the regular drills of a cavalry regiment, and the modes adopted for breaking in young cattle, would have been astonished how horses could be be brought to be so steady in so short a time, as we understand it is but a month since any one of the horses of this regiment, had ever been mounted.

" In the evening, the General, his Staff and all the Cantonment, were elegantly and hospitably entertained at the Java Light Cavalry Mess, where universal conviviality reigned.—Immediately after the King and Prince Regent's health were drank, we witnessed a christening which has seldom afforded more gratification, even at the commemoration of an elder son, to

(*Continued after Poetry and Scraps.*)

POETRY.

TOEANG,

Kietta soeda dappat tellaloe soeka attie darrie batja ietoe Pantoeng Malaiyoo, njang kietta soeda lieat die dallam Toeang poenja Kartas No. 45, bertoelies darie "Nonya Tuah." Sayang! Nonya Tuah adda koerang adjar sadiekiet; diea poenea toeliesan trada baeik sakallie; bolie liat darie diea poeya hoemoer tellaloe panjang diea soeda loepa bietjara njang patoet; laggie kietta miestie kiera, brangkallie ietoe nonya poenja kapalla trada bitoel; diea poenja eingattan ada koerang sadiekiet.

Sakarang kaloe "Nonya Tuah" adda soeka toeroet diea poenja bietjara "Dagan manies goyang lieda," en bolie toelies lagie sakallie bietjara *lebbie patoet;* tra baiek boekan makie samma orang orang, en toelies baggienie.—"*Ta,ee olee, poetar-ballic, &c. &c.*"—Kietta adda kasie ienie pantoen samma "Nonya Tuah" kaloe diea mau trima; diea mistie eingat baick baick darie sietoe, en taroek die kapalla.

SALATIGA, Jan. 9, 1813. Salamut,

SIRRAH.

Sayang soengoe'! satoe nonya
Hoemoer panjang soeda loepa;
Loepa oermat diea poenja,
Toelies makie ienie roepa.

Orang toeah dalam roema,
Darrie sorga mistie tanjak;
"Geela geela, chama chuma"
"Nonya Tuah" eingat banjak.

Djagan toeties giela lagie,
Eingat desa, eingat matie!
Djaga roema tanga pagie,
Makan sierie soeka attie.

SCRAPS, No. I.

ON A RECENT MARRIAGE.

[The following is the last, we hope, of a *long* series of puns, upon this *long*-talked of subject:—]

Mr. Wellesley Pole to Miss Long, on proposing to marry her and take her name.

Tho' you were *Long*—before you'd marry me,
I can't be *Long*—until I marry thee:
But, love me, *Long!* and be my *Long*-lov'd wife,
And I'll love thee—a *Long*, the length of life;
Then, since we both do *Long*, to end this pother,
Why, let us both be-*Long* to one another!

2.

A valuable discovery has been lately made by some German Travellers in the Isle of Egins under the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. They have found 11 Marble Statues, nearly as large as life, and in the most antique Greek style.

3.

The intended break-water in Plymouth sound which is to render that anchorage safe from the dangerous swell which now rolls in from the Atlantic as estimated will cost 1,300,000 £. Sterling, and will employ 1600 men seven years in it's completion. It will be formed of 850 fathoms of sunken masses of marble rock at a distance of about half a mile from the shore, a proper height above the water and on which are to be a pier and a light house.

(*Continued from the third page.*)

one of our first landed estates in England. The three beautiful Standards were displayed. The Royal one waving over the General, while the other two were seen on either end of the the long table—At this moment the corks flew as if spontaneously from the necks of the sparkling champaigne flasks, when the General gave the following toast, and when delivered, was instantly followed by a royal salute from the six-pounders—

'THE STANDARDS OF THE JAVA LIGHT CAVALRY, AND MAY THEY MEET WITH THE HONOR AND SUCCESS THAT THE ZEAL OF THE CORPS DESERVES.'

"The universal cheer on the occasion, was never surpassed, nor did a glass remain, either empty or full one second, till the last gun called us to re-assume our seats. The following toasts were then given, accompanyed by many excellent songs:

1.—'The General who has honored us by the delivery of these Standards, and may prosperity attend him in his intended voyage to the Mother Country.'

2d.—'The Restorer of the Rights and Liberties of the Continent, Earl WELLINGTON, and may our present General, soon have an opportunity of serving under him.'

3.—'Sir GEORGE NUGENT, and may his present Tour be as gratifying to him in the sequel, as the commencement of it has proved by his order.'

4.—(By the General.) 'Major-General ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE, and the Army of Java.'

5.—(By the General.) 'Captains O'BRIEN and BOILEAU, and success to the Java Corps, with its Horse Artillery.'

6.—(By the General.) 'Captain COLT, and the Java Infantry Details.'

7.—'The Immortal Memory of Lord LAKE, and his Gallant Son, GEORGE.' The glasses emptied with universal silence.

8.—'The Corps we come from.'

9.—'*Alma Mater.*'

10.—'May our several Detachments in the Field, be actively employed.'

11.—'The Staff of the Army.'

12.—'A Member of our present Society, who leaves this side of India in a day or two (Captain EDEN.')

"The General was pleased to express his sentiments of the inspection, on the following day, in the accompanying Order, and having witnessed a well contested Cricked Match on Wednesday, returned to the Presidency, leaving the party at Barrasut, sorry that his departure could not be delayed, and their warmest wishes expressed for a safe and expeditious voyage to his Mother Country. A salute of 13 guns announced his departure.

'BARRASUT PRESIDENCY ORDERS, BY MAJOR-GENERAL EDEN, 11th Nov. 1812.

'Major-General Eden has great pleasure in expressing the entire satisfaction he experienced in the different inspections of the Java Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain O'Brien.

'The excellent quality, and the high order of the appointments, the movements of the corps on foot, and the evolutions performed by them when mounted, together with the quickness, and regularity of firing from the Artillery, as well as the high condition of of the Horses, reflect the greatest credit on Captain O'Brien, Captain Boileau, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Regiment; and the Major-General will not fail to report their complete efficiency, to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

'Major-General Eden was also gratified in his inspection of the Stables, built by Captain O'Brien, and is convinced of the unremitting attention, which must have been paid by him, in training so many young Horses, in so short a time.

'The Major-General is also desirous of expressing his approbation of the appearance of the Recruits, enlisted by Captain Colt for the Java Infantry Details, and the zealous exertions of that Officer in procuring so fine a reinforcement of Men, deserves great praise.

(Signed) W. EDEN,
Major-General.

EUROPE.

PARIS, JUNE 11.

LONDON NEWS.

After the assassination of Mr. Perceval, his colleagues, feeling their own insufficiency, resolved to invite the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning to take a part in the administration; but being determined to persevere in their own system of government, they wished to arrange matters so as to preserve a majority in the Cabinet. It was accordingly fixed that Lord Liverpool should be Prime Minister and that he should, in that capacity, make proposals to the Marquis and Mr. Canning; which after many successive consultations in the Cabinet on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of May, were accordingly made.

This gave rise to a long correspondence and much explanation, which ended, at last in the positive refusal of these statesmen to take part in the administration on the proposed conditions; and in an audience, which they obtained of the Prince Regent, they stated the grounds of this refusal to be their decided opinion that the system pursued by administration was in opposition to the true interests and glory of the crown, destructive to the safety of the state and inimical to the happiness of the people.

The proposals made by Lord Liverpool were, in substance, that the system pursued by Mr. Perceval should be strictly followed, and that they should persevere in refusing the demands of the Irish Catholics. The negotiation was conducted entirely in writing. In his answer Lord Wellesley insisted on granting to the Catholics, by degrees, the objects of their solicitation; and that some of the members of opposition should be taken into administration; but it was evident that the Marquis Wellesley, having refused to act under Mr. Perceval, would not take a place under Lord Liverpool, and that he had higher views. It was impossible therefore the negociation should succeed; it was soon broken off and the old ministry resolved to take on their own shoulders the burden of the administration. Lord Liverpool was consequently to be first Lord of the Treasury; he was to be replaced, as minister of war, by Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Vansitart or Mr. Charles Long, was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. But whilst this arrangement was going on in the cabinet, considerable agitation prevailed in the House of Commons; on the 21st May, the discontent broke out in a sufficiently decisive manner, and Mr. Stewart Wortley, made a motion, the object of which was to prevent the formation of a ministry, which, in his conscience he believed, no man either in the House or in England, thought a competent one, and which was better calculated to plunge the nation still deeper into difficulties, than to rescue it from them. He added that Parliament possessed a constitutional right to tell the sovereign that his ministers do not possess the confidence of the people and he was quite sure that the present ministry did not possess it. He therefore moved that an humble address should be presented to the Prince Regent praying him to take such measures, as, in the actual conjucture of affairs, would put it in his power to form a good administration. This motion was supported with spirit by a great number of members and was opposed with equal zeal by the ministry and their friends. Lord Castlereagh in particular opposed it and concluded by censuring those who wished to throw discredit on Mr. Perceval's administration, and by declaring that nothing could be more impolitic than to decry a government, when there were no hopes of substituting a better in its room. But the efforts of the ministry were in vain, the house divided and there appeared for the motion 174, against 170. The ministry having lost the majority, considered their overthrow as certain. In fact, when the house met the next day, Mr. Wortley, who had been nominated one of the deputation to present the address, presented himself at the bar of the house and announced that His Royal Highness had given the following answer to the deputation;

"I will immediately take into my most serious consideration, the address I have received from the House of Commons."

After he had dismissed the deputation, the Prince Regent immediately sent for the Marquis Wellesley and directed him to form a new administration. It seemed as if all difficulties were now removed and that a ministry would be instantly formed; but here began a new chaos of intrigues and difficulties, in which we are still engaged without knowing when we shall get rid of them. The division which had publickly taken place between Lord Wellesley and the old ministry rendered it impossible for him to think of their forming part of the administration; and, as it was therefore supposed that he would apply to some of the old opposition, all eyes were turned on the Lords Grey, Grenville, Erskine, Holland, Lansdow , and on Messrs. Tierney, Whitbread and Sheridan. It was in fact, to these that Marquis Wellesley applied; but as his political principles were not in harmony with those of the old ministry, they were in some respects, as little in unison with those of the opposition; and this new difference of opinions soon created insurmountable difficulties. Lord Grenville returned a joint answer.

It appeared that they not only differed on many points with him, but that they did not care to play a second part, and that they would not join the administration without securing a majority.

The Marquis was now again compelled to have recourse to the members of the old administration, in the hope that they would give up some points to him; but, after long and many conferences with Mr. Canning, having unanimously declared their determination to abide by their principles without any restriction; the Marquis attempted, but in vain, to disunite the members of the old opposition; all hopes of accommodation soon vanished; Lord Liverpool and Lord Melville were as little disposed to give up any thing to the Marquis, as Lords Holland & Lansdown were to renounce the politics of Lord Grenville. This situation became extremely embarrassing to the Prince Regent. On the 25th May, he sent for his old friend, Lord Moira, as well to ask his advice, as to engage him to form a new administration, for the old one having to contend against the influence of Wellesley and the talents of Grenville, could not long maintain their ground.

It appears that Lord Moira refused the place of Prime Minister, and endeavoured to mediate between Marquis Wellesley and his antagonists, but unfortunately without the least success. On the 2d June, the Prince Regent again ordered the Marquis Wellesley to give in the scheme of an administration on a basis proposed by his Lordship. On the same day the Members of Opposition met at Lord Grey's, where the propositions of the Marquis where discussed, and unanimously rejected. Lords Grey and Grenville positively refused to accede to the stipulations of the Marquis in respect to seats in the Cabinet, where they wished to have a majority. Thus did the new negociation fail like the preceding. On the 3d June the Marquis himself announced the failure to the House and said expressly that personal animosities had prevented every union. Lords Grey and Grenville and Lord Liverpool formally disclaimed such a charge. The Marquis having declined all further attempts to carry into effect the commission assigned him by the Prince Regent, the latter again summoned Lord Moira and since yesterday this Nobleman has been visiting in succession the principal members of the different parties. Such is the present state of things.

LONDON, JULY 6.

An evening paper of yesterday, states the following articles as the ground of the difference of opinion which exists between Lord Wellesley and the opposition.

It is certain that the Noble Marquis has declared to Earl Grey, that in his ministerial arrangements there would be four places for the members of opposition; upon which it is said Lord Grey answered, your Lordship would then have the majority in the Cabinet? the Marquis having replied in the affirmative, Lord Grey signified that the negociation was at an end.

Lord Moira continues to make incredible efforts to bring about an union of parties. As we stated yesterday he has had interviews with their principal leaders. On Thursday he saw Lord Melville, the Marquis Wellesley, and the Lords Grey and Grenville; yesterday he made new overtures to the two latter thro' the Duke of Bedford, and it is doubtless to that circumstance, that Lord Moira alluded in his Speech in Parliament, where he said altho' his efforts had hitherto been unsuccessful, he hoped, even at the moment of speaking, reconciliation need not be despaired of. Nevertheless if we may judge from the Speeches of Lords Grey and Grenville in the House of Peers yesterday, it appears probable that these overtures will not be better received than the former ones.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY

FROM ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY OF ARTS, FASHIONS, &c.

PROMENADE OR CARRIAGE COSTUME.—A round spencer robe of blossom coloured sarsnet, trimmed with tufted Chinese silk fringe; a drapery of deep Vandyke black lace, continued round the back and shoulders to the bottom in the loose Polonaise style; the spencer sitting close to the throat, without a collar, which is supplied by that of the morning robe of white muslin beneath. A provincial bonnet of the same material as the spencer, ornamented with two curled white ostrich feathers, placed in adverse directions in front. Half boots of blossom coloured kid; ridicule to correspond, and gloves of lemon coloured kid or pale tan colour.

DOMESTIC OR MORNING COSTUME.—A French frock of fine plain India muslin, with demi-train, and long full bishops sleeves. Waggoner's cuffs, with gaged front, and shoulders to correspond. Tucker of double rolled muslin, which also finishes the cuffs round the hands. A Parisian mob cap of fine lace, confined round the head and terminating on one side with a celestial blue or silver grey ribbon. Sash of the same, tied in small bows and ends in front. Hair in waved curls, divided in the centre of the forehead. Spanish slippers of lemon coloured kid, and gloves of the same material.

FROM LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

[illegible] crape, or fine India muslin frock, with long sleeves, and trimmed round the bottom with fine lace, set on full, worn over a blush colour satin or sarsnet slip; the frock ornamented down the front of the skirt with beads and lace in the Egyptian style. Parisian mob, worn unfastened, of puckered pink, and white crape over pink satin. Small pink satin tippet, with full plaiting of lace. Cestus of pale pink, confined by a clasp of pearl. Pink satin slippers, with white rosettes. The jewellery worn with this dress is the shaded cornelian, or large pearls.

HALF FIGURE IN A WALKING DRESS, AND VARIOUS PARISIAN HEAD DRESSES.—PIG KIT CAT.—A ruby pelisse of sarsnet, with a collar appliqué of white satin; the pelisse confined by a silver belt; sempstress bonnet of white satin, edged with Vandyke lace, and ornamented in front with a full bunch of red ranunculuss; old English ruff, edged with fine narrow lace of a Vandyke pattern.

(*See Supplement.*)

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.

BATAVIA:
GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,
IN DE
EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY,
Op Molenvliet.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1813.

FROM THE SUN.

—

OLD BAILEY,—FRIDAY, MAY 15.

TRIAL OF JOHN BELLINGHAM, FOR THE MURDER OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE SPENCER PERCEVAL.

About ten o'clock Sir James Mansfield, Baron Graham, and Mr. Justice Grose, entered the Court: they took their seats on each side of the Lord Mayor, and were accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, the Marquis Wellesley, the Recorder, and almost all the Aldermen of the City of London. Besides the Duke of Clarence and the Marquis Wellesley, we observed many other distinguished persons in Court. The crowd was so immense, that no distinction of rank was attended to, and many Members of the House of Commons were, therefore, obliged to mingle in the throng. Among the most prominent of the Members were Lord Leveson Gower, Sir Francis Burdett, General Gascoyne, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Vernon, (son of the Archbishop of York,) &c. There were also present a great number of Ladies, all led by the most intense curiosity to behold the assassin, and to hear what he might urge in defence or in palliation of his atrocious act.

At length Bellingham appeared, and advanced to the bar with a firm step, and quite undismayed. He bowed to the Court most respectfully, and even gracefully. The impression that his appearance made, accompanied as it was by this unexpected and unnatural fortitude, it is impossible for us to describe. A mute horror seemed to sit upon every countenance in the silence of the first few minutes; but the miserable cause of it looked altogether unconscious of the effect he had produced. He was dressed in a light brown surtout coat, and striped yellow waistcoat: his hair plainly dressed, and without powder.

Before the prisoner was called upon regularly to plead,

Mr. Alley rose, and said, he had to make an application for the postponment of the trial. That application was founded upon statement, which went to shew that the prisoner could be proved to be insane, if sufficient time were allowed for witnesses to appear in his favour.

Mr. Alley was here interrupted by the Attorney-General. He objected to the mode adopted by the Council for the prisoner in making his objections. This was certainly not the proper time for making speeches. The first stage of the proceeding was, according to all practice, the pleading of the prisoner to the indictment.

Mr. Garrow agreed entirely with the Attorney-General. He spoke after the most mature consideration; and he was of opinion that there was, in fact, but the one course which the Court could suffer upon this occasion.

Mr. Alley was about to reply, when he was told by the Court that they would not hear him. An application of this nature never was made before. How did the Court even know, until the prisoner pleaded, whether he was in Court or not, or whether he had Counsel?

This point being thus ruled, the indictment was read, which contained three counts, and in the usual form charged the prisoner with the murder of the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval.

While the indictment was reading, the prisoner listened with the greatest attention; and when the question guilty or not guilty was put to him, he spoke shortly to the following effect:—"My Lords,—Before I can plead to this indictment, I must state, in justice to myself, that by the hurrying on of my trial, I am placed in a most remarkable situation. It so happens, that my prosecutors are actually the witnesses against me. All the documents on which alone I could rest my defence, have been taken from me, and are now in possession of the Crown. It is only two days since I was told by Mr. Litchfield, the Solicitor of the Treasury, to prepare for my trial; and when I asked him for my papers, he told me that they would not be given up to me. It is, therefore my Lords, rendered utterly impossible for me to go into my justification; and under the circumstance in which I find myself, a trial is absolutely useless. The papers are to be given to me after the trial, but how can that avail me for my defence? I am, therefore, not ready for my trial."

The Court, however, insisted that he should plead to the indictment: and then, in a subdued tone of voice, he said, "Not guilty: I put myself upon God and my country."

Mr. Attorney-General then rose and said, that, in answer to what had fallen from the prisoner by way of complaint, he had to state, that when the papers were applied for, although they were refused, copies of them were offered, and he was told that they themselves should be given to him at the trial.

Mr. Garrow confirmed this statement.

Mr. Alley.—My Lords, it is now my duty, according to the instruction I have received, to make a regular application to you for the postponement of this trial. However unpleasantly I may feel myself situated,—however disagreeable to one's honourable emotions it may be,—I yet will never shrink from my duty; and I now, therefore, have to contend, that the Jury ought not to be sworn in this case, if I can produce affidavits that the prisoner at the bar is not competent to rational actions, that he is not in a state to meet this charge *suijuris*. The affidavits which I have, state, that whatever the appearance of the prisoner may be,—however plausible that appearance, he has been known by the deponent to be insane for years. The name of the person making the affidavit is Anne Bellett, who states, that she was in Southampton, in Hants, when she heard of this dreadful business, and that she instantly hastened up to London: that she arrived only yesterday, and has not had time to apprize many persons of the trial, who, to her knowledge, could be material witnesses for the prisoner: that, in particular, one Captain Barker could prove material facts, tending to shew his insanity; that she herself has no doubt but that the prisoner was in a deranged state of mind for a long time previously to the murder. The other affidavit was from one Mary Clark, of Newgate-street, stating, that ever since the prisoner came, 2 years ago, from Russia, he was not of sound mind. Upon these affidavits he grounded his application for postponing the trial. It was idleness for him to enforce this application by any arguments. He was quite confident that it must be the wish of every person, from the highest to the lowest connected with the administration of justice, to allow this plea of insanity, if it could be justly and fairly proved. He hoped, therefore, that time might be granted, that it might be seen whether these material facts to which the affidavit of Anne Bellett alluded, could be substantiated or not in evidence. In justice to himself and his Learned Friend, Mr. Reynolds, who was with him in this defence, he had to say, that it was only yesterday evening he received his instructions, and that neither of them had any personal intercourse with the prisoner.

Mr. Garrow denied that even this was the proper stage of the trial for the speech in defence for the Learned Council. This same thing was attempted in the case of the King *v.* Arnold, but the Court refused the application. He was sorry that the defendant's Counsel should have chosen this particular time for making his speech.

Mr. Alley would not press his argument until the affidavit was read by the Clerk, though he believed the constant practice of the Court was on his side.

The Recorder said, that the practice of the Court was not as it was stated by Mr. Alley. The affidavit ought first to be read alone.

The affidavit was then read, and

Mr. Attorney-General argued against the application. If, in the case of the meanest individual, the Court could grant the application upon such an affidavit as the present, then he called upon them to grant it now: but he was confident, and it was on the very face of the affidavit, that the whole thing was trumped up as a contrivance to delay the administration of Justice. These persons, who swore the affidavits, must have been selected with the view to impose a false belief upon the Court and to baffle for a time the dread purposes of Justice; and if the application were granted, a grosser violation of justice could not in his opinion be practised; but who was this woman of Southampton, and this Mrs. Clark; or what did they say? The prisoner had been resident for four months in London before he perpetrated this act of murder. He was in the midst of a family. He was known to multitudes, and known, as it appeared, as a person of no little sagacity, and of very masculine understanding. Why were not some of the persons who had thus known him in London called upon for affidavits, instead of these women, about whom no one knew any thing? What reasons were there, even in these affidavits alleged for a belief in the prisoner's insanity? There were none: and again he should say, that those affidavits were a mere flimsy contrivance to defeat the ends of immediate justice. He begged the Court to recollect the manner in which the prisoner had just addressed the Court; and to recollect, also, the studious anxiety which his Counsel betrayed to prevent him from addressing their Lordships. In that address their Lordships would see, as he saw, irresistible grounds for refusing an application founded on insanity. If the Counsel for the prisoner pretend that he is insane, why did they not apply to the best judges in such a case—to the great medical men conversant in that malady—to ascertain the fact? The Court might rely upon the judgment of men who were in the constant intercourse with persons labouring under insanity, who had experience and knowledge upon that most delicate subject; but the Counsel for the prisoner did not call upon medical men; they thought, it seemed, the affidavits of these two women quite enough for their purpose. The Court, however, would see the folly and the contrivance of this attempt, and treat it accordingly.

Mr. Alley replied.—He asked no indulgence from the Court: all he wanted was justice and the exercise of their judicial discretion. It was asked by the Attorney General, why not bring forward medical men? In answer he had to say, that he and Mr. Reynolds recommended an application to the two Gentlemen most conversant with insanity in this country; and that one of them stated the impossibility of his being able to attend this day, and that the other returned no answer. It was next asked, why not produce those who were best acquainted with the prisoner for the last four months? The shortness of the preparatory time for trial was an answer to that question: it was only the evening before that he received his instructions.

Their Lordships consulted a few moments, and Sir J. Mansfield delivered the opinion of the Court. He said the Court would be most willing to grant this ap lication, if it had been made upon grounds which stated particular material facts which could not be brought forward in evidence for the defence of the prisoner on account of the absence of witnesses; but there were no such grounds laid. The affidavits spoke about his being established at Liverpool,—his having been in Russia, &c.; but they were altogether silent as to any material fact in the prisoner's favour. On the contrary, his having been established at Liverpool,—his having transacted business in Russia, must create a presumption that he was then, and until the last two years, when he returned, of perfect sound mind. As to the manner in which he spent his time since,—how he was employed,—who were his companions and connexions,—the affidavits were entirely silent. But the question was not whether he was once in such a state as to have done any outrageous act of insanity, but whether at the time charged in the indictment he had a sufficiency of understanding to make him answerable for the act he had committed. Every word in the affidavits might be perfectly true; at the same time that it was as clear as day-light, that at the time of the commission of this deed he was in a sound state of mind. The Court refused the application.

The Jury now began to be sworn; but on the Crown challenging the first person who was named,

Mr. Alley contended, that the Crown had no right to challenge, without stating *cause or no cause.*

Mr. Garrow would by no means consent to such a practice. The Crown had the right of challenge generally. The Court were of the same opinion; but Mr. Alley persisted in denying, that it was the practice of the Criminal Court.

The Recorder insisted that it was the practice of the Court during all the time he had know it.

Sir James Mansfield.—That's enough; Mr. Alley must know the practice of the Court, and I beg he will observe it in this as well as in any common case.

Mr. Garrow—I defy the Learned Gentleman to state one single case of such practice. Will he stake his professional character on the assertion of the existence of such practice?

Mr. Alley.—I never knew it otherwise.

The right of general challenge, without stating cause, being established, the Crown challenged seven persons peremptorily, and the following Jury was at length sworn:—

Abraham Lee,	William English,
Daniel Heywood,	John Banks,
Thomas Whittington,	Charles Russell,
John Kennington,	James Osborne,
Thomas Juggins,	James Keating, and
Lee Waters,	George Gayton.

Mr. Abbot then opened the pleadings, and the Attorney General addressed the Court and the Jury to the following effect:—It is my melancholy and painful duty to state to you the details of the horrid murder for which the prisoner at the bar stands charged. That murder was committed upon a man whose every act, whose whole life, was such as to have guarded him from such a fatal outrage: it was committed against a man of such pure Christian virtue, and such exalted charity, that I am convinced, if enough of life were left him after the infliction of the deadly wound, his last breath would have been sent forth in a prayer to the Almighty God to pardon the wretched creature who had directed it against his heart. This, however, Gentlemen, is not the time for the consideration of those virtues which adorned the nature of that great and good man. Whatever they were, they are now torn from us: their memory alone remains to console us. But it is not in justice even to his memory,—it is not for vengeance, nor through resentment, that I now apply to you against the prisoner; I forget for an instant and do you forget, also, that it was he who lifted the arm of an assassin against Mr. Perceval's life—it is to satisfy the public justice of the Country,—it is to protect the public from being open to the perpetration and the disgrace of these horrible and detested crimes, that I stand here as the prisoner's public accuser. As to the prisoner's general life and manners I have nothing to do with them. I have to do with no part of his conduct, except whatever is connected with the act for which he is arraigned; and, therefore, I shall go over only so much of his life as those transactions happened in which led to his fatal resentment. The prisoner at the bar, Gentlemen, acted as a merchant, and was considered of such perfect and sound understanding, that he not only conducted his own affairs, but was selected by others for the conduct of their's. Some three or four years ago he was entrusted with a commission to Russia by a house some where in the north. The commission was of considerable importance, and he went to Russia. He was not long in Russia, when, either justly or unjustly, he complained of the conduct of the Russian Government, to Lord G. L. Gower. It is unnecessary for me to detail the particulars of the conduct of which he complained; but it is sufficient to say, that his complaint was neglected by Lord Gower. He then came back to England, and returned to the pursuit of his mercantile affairs. So sound was he in mind, that he found persons ready enough to avail themselves of his abilities and experience in business. It entered, however, into his head, that this Government was bound to take cognizance of his case, and to remunerate him for the losses he pretended to have sustained from that of Russia. He therefore applied to Ministers, who, according to their usual practice in such cases, had the grounds of his application examined; but it appearing from this examination that his claims had no foundation in justice, they were not farther attended to. He then had recourse to another contrivance: he drew up a petition to Parliament, in the hope that he might interest a sufficient number of Members to support his claims. Several Members seeing those claims unreasonable and unjust, shifted the thing from themselves, and he at length applied to the Minister to obtain his countenance to his petition, as, it being a money one, without that countenance it would not be successfully introduced to the House. Mr. Perceval, governed by those principles of justice which always guided his conduct, refused the prisoner that countenance which he required; and from that moment the desire of revenge seems to have entered into and to have engrossed his heart; from that moment he seems to have conceived his resentment, and to have marked out his victim. He has been resident in London for the last four months, and the latter part of that time appears to have been spent in preparations for his horrible purpose. He bought a brace of pistols and ammunition. He got his arms ready, and appears to have watched his best opportunity. He informed himself of the time when Mr. Perceval usually went to the House of Commons; he had an alteration made in his dress, by gitting an inside pocket on the left side of his coat for the convenience of containing his pistols. On the day when the horrible deed was perpetrated, he placed himself at the entrance of the lobby in such a situation as was best calculated to commit the crime he had in view, and also to elude the possibility of prevention; there he waited the arrival of the victim of his malignity, and just as he was passing, he discharge his pistol at him. The effect of this shot was the instantaneous death of Mr. Perceval. You will hear, Gentlemen, the details of this tragical event from the witnesses; and you will then have to decide whether the prisoner at the bar be or be not a murderer—whether he be or not answerable for this horrid act. You will not, however, consider the act in an aggravated point of view—as the murder or assassination of the eminent Mr. Perceval—but you will judge of it as if it had been committed upon the meanest man amongst us; and you will judge of it, therefore, on its abstract nature, unsurrounded by all those accidental circumstances which belong to it, as against such a man as Mr. Perceval. As to the fact, that will be put beyond the most distant doubt; and it remains, therefore, for me only to allude to that attempt—that foolish and vain attempt—which has been made to-day to impress upon your minds an idea or conviction of the prisoner's insanity. Let us, then, consider the question of insanity a little. Here is a man, who, like others, has been always equal to the conducting his own affairs; who has always had the management of his own concerns. We see no interference of any part of his family to deprive him, as an insane person, of that management. We see him not only left in the management of his own business, but even selected to conduct the business of others.

We see him, through his whole life, without the least blemish in his understanding: and what colour, therefore, have we now to say, or to pretend, that he is not *compos mentis*—that he is not an accountable being? Those who make the affidavits are unable to deny that he has not been in the management of his own affairs and those of others. Undoubtedly, if it could be proved that the prisoner had no mind, no imputation could be made against him in law, because the imputation presupposes mind in the person against whom it is made. If it could be proved, that there was an absence of mind at the time that he committed this act, nothing could lie against him; but to-day I am to learn, that the extraordinary wickedness of the act is the very reasons why the perpetrator of it, should not be answerable for it. Gentlemen, I will put a case:—Suppose it had pleased Almighty God to have arrested the assassin's hand, just as he was about to inflict the fatal blow, and that Mr. Perceval had been thus miraculously spared to his family and to his country; if, on the morning of the day in which he had been thus snatched away from the perpetration of his meditated murder, he had made his will, and that the validity of that will was afterwards disputed in a Court of Justice, on the ground of insanity; I ask, would any Court allow the legality of such a plea?—Would not the general habit of his mind, the rationality of his general conduct, outweigh every consideration of insanity attaching to this one act? Would it not be said, and said fairly, that his whole life being rational, it was not right to conclude this act to be irrational because it possessed an atrociousness which the mind of man, in the highest flight of its wickedness, would scarcely dare to conceive, —an atrociousness which would be conceived to be possible merely because it existed?—Are we to conclude, in fact, the prisoner to be mad because he has done an act of madness? If so, Gentlemen, this very atrocious and extraordinarily wicked act carries with it its own defence; and we may do what we please against the justice of the country, provided our conduct be sufficiently daring and boasts an atrocity beyond the wickedness of common life. The question then is simply this: whether a person like the prisoner at the bar, be at the time of the commission of his act, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong. If he be so capable, then the law is, that he is answerable for it. I think it necessary here to distinguish between that civil derangement which excludes a man from the management of his property or his affairs, and that madness which renders a man criminally unaccountable to the law. A person may be in the first situation, and yet not in the second. The administration of his affairs may be taken from him by the law; and yet he may have still the power of judging between right and wrong in criminal cases, and be therefore answerable for his criminal act. This is the law as laid down by all our best and wisest writers, and as preserved immemorially in the practice of our Courts. Indeed, all the cases which I remember speak this doctrine; but there are two cases more prominent than the rest, and these I shall quote to you." The Learned Gentleman then went into a detail of the *King* v. *Arnold*, and the case of *Lord Ferrars*. In the first case Arnold was accused of the murder of Lord Onslow, in 1723; and the defence set up was, that Arnold was out of his mind, and several witnesses proved that he was to a certain extent incapable even from his childhood; every act of his life shewing a deficiency of understanding, and that he was not capable of managing either other people's affairs or his own. But it was proved that he had taken up a causeless resentment against Lord Onslow—had made preparations for the deed; and it was held by the Judges that notwithstanding his deficient understanding, if he was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, he was clearly answerable. The Jury found him guilty accordingly. In the other case, Lord Ferrars was accused of the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward. He had taken up an unfounded suspicion against him, and had resolved upon putting the unfortunate man to instant death. He made preparations, sent for him to his house, put every other person out of the way, took him into a private room, and shot him. It was proved that he was frequently insane; that many of his relations had died insane; that his Solicitor was so convinced of his insanity, that he refused to act for him. Medical men swore he was insane; his relations declared that they would have taken out a commission of lunacy, but were afraid of their motives being misrepresented. His Peers, all the Peers of the kingdom, declared with one consistent voice that he was guilty, and he was executed. These cases the Attorney-General applied to the present, maintaining, that if even insanity in all his other acts had been manifest, yet the systematic correctness with which the prisoner contrived the murder of Mr. Perceval, shewed a mind, at the time, capable of distinguishing right and wrong. Here there was no deficiency, as in the cases he had cited; and therefore he must insist, that if the Jury thought with him, they must find a verdict of guilty.

The Attorney-General having finished his speech—

The evidence for the Crown were then called.

[*We omit the details being in substance the same as appeared on the Commitment of the Prisoner and at the Coroner's Inquest.*]

The evidence for the Crown being now closed, the prisoner was called on for his defence.

The prisoner proposed to leave it to his Counsel, but was informed that they were not allowed to address the Court in his defence.

The prisoner then said, that the papers taken from his person were documents absolutely necessary to his defence, and he claimed them from the Court.

They were accordingly delivered to him; and he proceeded to address the Jury in a speech of above an hour's continuance, interspersed with the reading of those several documents, and with his own comments. He expressed his thanks to the King's Attorney-General for the resistance he opposed to the defence set up by his Counsel, which went to prove that he was insane; because, if it had succeeded, it would not have answered the purpose of his justification. He returned thanks to his Counsel for his zeal in his defence, and his intentions in setting up such a plea at the desire of his friends; but neither now, nor at any time, had he incurred the charge of insanity, with the exception of a single instance in Russia, when the pressure of his sufferings had exposed him to that imputation.

As to the lamentable catastrophe for which he was now on his trial before that Court, no man could lament the sad event with deeper sorrow than he did; not even the family and nearest friends of the unfortunate Mr. Perceval. If he had been capable of taking away the life of that Gentleman with any deliberate feeling of malice propense, he should deserve to be accounted the most atrocious monster in existence. He disclaimed, however, in the most solemn manner, any such motive of personal premeditated malice towards that Gentleman in particular; and could only state, the unfortunate lot had fallen upon him as a leading Member of that Administration, which had repeatedly refused him any reparation for the unparalleled injuries he had sustained in Russia, through a series of years, with the cognizance and sanction of the accredited Minister of the country at the Court of St. Petersburg.

He then entered into a detail of the injuries he had suffered. He was, he said, a person engaged in mercantile concerns at Liverpool, and in a prosperous situation: that in the year 1804 he went to Russia, on some mercantile business of importance to himself; and having finished that business, he was about to take his departure from Archangel for England. At that time a ship called the Soleure, was lost in the White Sea. She was chartered for England, and by the direction of her owners insured at Lloyd's Coffee-house; but the underwriters at Lloyd's refused to pay the owners for their loss: and in consequence of some circumstances connected with this refusal and the loss of this ship, with neither of which he had any concern whatever, he was seized in his carriage as he was passing the Russian frontier, by order of the Military Governor at Archangel, and thrown into prison. He immediately applied to the British Consul at Archangel, and through him to the British Ambassador, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, then at the Russian Court, stating his case. Lord G. L. Gower wrote to the Military Governor of Archangel, desiring that if he, the prisoner, was not detained for any legal cause, he might be immediately liberated as a British subject; but the Governor answered, that he, the prisoner, was detained in prison for a legal cause, and that he had conducted himself in a very indecorous manner. From this time, Lord G. L. Gower, and the British Consul, positively declined any farther interference in the business; and he, the prisoner, was detained in durence for near two years, in spite of all his endeavours to induce the British Minister to interfere with the Emperor of Russia, for the investigation of his case. At length, however, after being bandied from prison to prison, and from dungeon to dungeon, fed on bread and water, treated with the utmost cruelty, and frequently marched through the streets under a military guard, with felons and criminals of the most atrocious description, even before the residence of the British Minister, who might view from his window this degrading severity towards a British subject, who had committed no crime, to the disgrace and insult of the British nation; he was afterwards enabled to make his case known through the Procureur; it was investigated, and he obtained a judgment against the Military Governor and Senate.—Notwithstanding this decison, he was immediately sent to another prison, and a demand was made on him for 2000 roubles, alleged to be due by him to a Russian merchant, who was a bankrupt. He refused to pay this demand for a debt which he did not owe; and the Senate, finding him determined to resist the demand, he was declared a bankrupt, and continued in prison, under the pretence, that, having been applied to for the payment of this demand, he had made answer that he could not pay it, because all his property was in England, no such answer having ever been given by him. Under this pretence he was detained in prison. It is the custom of Russia, that if a foreigner is declared a bankrupt, three months are allowed for all his creditors in Russia to make their claims; and eighteen months more for creditors resident in other parts of the world: but notwithstanding that the three months had elapsed, and not a single claimant appeared; although the Senate sent forth their clerks to enquire of all strangers who arrived, whether they had any demands against him. Still was he detained in prison, and sent from goal to goal. He was finally handed over to the College of Commerce. The 2000 roubles were still demanded of him: still Lord G. L. Gower refused to interfere in the business; and the Consul told him he must pay the money. He was not destitute of the means of payment; but he resisted the claim on account of its gross injustice. When the Marquis of Douglas arrived in Russia, he made his case known to him, and said he only wished it to be shewn that the money was justly due, and he would pay it. The Marquis of Douglas made a representation, and stated it was only desired that the justice of the claim should be shewn, and the money should be paid. This applications, however, was ineffectual, and he was still required to pay the 2000 roubles, or even 20 roubles, to acknowledge, in some degree, the justice of the demand. But aware that if he had done this, he should justify the conduct of the Senate and the Military Governor of Archangel, against whom he had already obtained a legal decision, with an acknowledgment that he had been unjustly treated, the necessary consequence would be, that for his supposed contumacy, in bringing a false charge against the Senate and Governor, he should be sent to Siberia, he persisted in refusing to comply with the claims.

All this while his wife, a young woman of only 20 years of age, with an infant at her breast, remained at St. Petersburgh, in expectation of his arrival, and at length, in the eighth month of her pregnancy, disappointed of her hopes, was obliged to set out, unprotected, on her voyage for England. At last, after a series of six year's persecution in the manner he had described, and after the repeated refusal of Lord Gower and the British Consul to represent his case to the Emperor, a circumstance occurred, which proved in a particular degree the peculiar negligence which he had experienced. A Captain Gardiner, of a Hull ship, arrived at Archangel, who had a trifling dispute with the Commander of a guard-ship, about a demand of a few roubles for pilotage, and yet this man's complaint was represented to the Emperor four times within a month by the British Ambassador; while, through a series of six year's unparalleled persecution, the prisoner was not able to obtain any interference on his behalf. At length, the Senate, quite tired out by these severities, in 1809, he received, at midnight, a discharge from his confinement, and an order to quit the Russian dominions, with a pass, which was, in fact, an acknowledgment of the justice of his cause.

On his return to England he laid a statement of his grievances before the Marquis Wellesley, accompanied by authentic documents, and claiming some redress for the injuries he had sustained through the conduct of the British Minister in Russia; which injuries it was impossible he should have suffered, if they had not been countenanced and sanctioned by that Minister. The Noble Marquis was then in Court, and could contradict his statement if it was false. He represented the circumstances as they really were, and not as personally concerning himself, but as involving the honour of the British Government. He was referred by the Noble Marquis to the Privy Council, and from the Privy Council to the Treasury; and thus bandied from one department to another, he applied to Mr. Perceval, who refused to support his claim. He was next advised to petition Parliament; but then he was informed it was necessary to have the sanction of his Majesty's Ministers, as his claim was of a pecuniary nature; and he accordingly wrote to Mr. Perceval during the Session of 1811, but received for answer from his secretary, that the time for presenting private petitions to Parliament was gone by, and that Mr. Perceval could not encourage his hopes that he would recommend his claims to the House of Commons. He next memorialized his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in a statement of his sufferings; some time afterwards, he received an answer from Colonel M'Mahon, stating that by some accident his petition was mislaid. He then wrote another petition to his Royal Highness, and he understood it was referred to the Treasury, as appeared by a letter to him from Mr. Secretary Ryder, dated Whitehall, on the very day his Royal Highness came to unrestricted power; but at the Treasury he was afterwards told that nothing could be done, and and that he had nothing to expect. He wrote another memorial to the Prince Regent, but was informed by a letter from Mr. Ryder, that his Royal Highness had not been pleased to give any commands on the subject. Foiled in all his attempts to obtain justice, he applied about six weeks since to the Magistrates at Bow-street, in a letter, stating his grievances—intreating their interference by application to Government—and adding, that if all redress was refused him, he must be obliged to do himself justice, by taking such steps as those must be reponsible for who resisted all his applications. He received an answer in few lines from Mr. Justice Read saying, that the office could not interfere; but he found that Mr. Read, as was his duty, had represented the circumstance to Government; and on a subsequent application to the Treasury, he was informed there, that he had nothing to expect, and that he was at liberty to take such steps as he thought fit. Finding himself thus bereft of all hopes of redress; his affairs ruined by his long imprisonment in Russia, through the fault of the British Minister; his property all dispersed for want of his own attention; his family driven into tribulation and want; his wife and and children claiming support, which he was unable to give them; himself involved in difficulties, and pressed on all sides by claims he could not answer; and that justice refused to him which it was the duty of Government to give, not as a matter of favour, but of right; and Mr. Perceval obstinately refusing to sanction his claims in Parliament, he was driven to despair, and under these agonising feelings was impelled to that desperate alternative which he had unfortunately adopted, and for which the last answer of the Government had given him a *carteblanche*.

Lord G. L. Gower was then in the Court and he called on him to contradict, if he could, the statement he had made. Mr. Perceval had unfortunately fallen the Victim of his desperate resolution. No man lamented more sincerely than he did the calamitous event. He could never reflect on it without being ready to burst into tears. If he had met Lord Gower, in the desperate resolution he had taken, he (Lord G.) should have received the ball—and not Mr. Perceval. He appealed to the feelings of the Jury, as fathers,—as husbands,—as men; and to the affection which they owed to their families, and the regard they felt for the honour and integrity of their characters,—what they would have done under the provocation he had received. He concluded by disclaiming most solemnly all personal or premeditated malice against Mr. Perceval. As to death, if it were to be suffered five hundred times, he should prefer it to the injuries and indignities which he had experienced in Russia. He should consider it as the wearied traveller does the inn which affords him an asylum for repose. But Government, in the injustice they had done him, were infinitely more criminal than the wretch who, for depriving the traveller of a few shillings on the highway, forfeits his life to the laws. He relied upon this, however, that it was impossible by the law of the country to convict him of the crime of wilful murder, unless it was proved that he had malice propense towards the unfortunate Gentleman for whose death he was then on his trial, and towards whom he utterly denied all personal or intentional malice.

Three witnesses were then called—Mrs. Phillips, who said, she knew the prisoner from his childhood; that his father had died insane, and that he himself had been all his life in a state of derangement, and particularly since he came from Russia: and he talked on this subject for the last three years.—Mrs. Mary Clark, who lives in Bagnio-court, Newgate street, also stated her opinion of the prisoner's insanity for the last two years.—Anne Fidgins, servant at the house where the prisoner lodged in New Millman-street, for the last four months, deposed, that she thought his manner confused and deranged for some time back, and particularly on Sunday last: but on cross-examination of these witnesses, it appeared that none of them ever knew any instance of his being attended by any medical person, or in any manner confined or restrained for one hour by his friends on account of insanity, or prevented from the management of his own affairs, or from transacting business with others. And Ann Fidgins, in particular, admitted that he had gone to attend divine service both morning and evening, last Sunday, at the Foundling Hospital Chapel, with her mistress and her little son; and that he attended them on Monday to the European Museum; and had been always respected in the house as a most regular and orderly person.

Sir James Mansfield then proceeded to charge the Jury. His Lordship commenced by impressing on them the necessity of putting entirely out of their minds all consideration of the high character of the lamented Gentleman who had been murdered. The laws of the country held out their protection equally to the humblest and the highest subject of the state; and it was for the Jury to consider the facts, independently of all personal considerations.

He then succinctly recapitulated the circumstances already detailed, and remarked thereon, not only that no circumstance of private injury, however aggravated, could warrant any man in taking the law into his own hands, and taking away the life of an individual. Neither could the plea of insanity be of any avail in such a case, unless it could be proved that the prisoner, at the time he committed the act, was so far deranged in his mind, as not to be capable of judging between right and wrong.

The Jury after retiring a short time, returned verdict—*Guilty*.

The Recorder, at about a quarter past six, proceeded to address the prisoner. He commented on the enormity of the offence which he had committed by the murder of one who was employed in one of the highest offices of his country, to which, but for the crime which the prisoner had been found guilty of, his services might have proved a great blessing.

For this crime there was no extenuation or defence, and it became his duty to pronounce upon the prisoner the awful sentence of the law. He then passed sentence of Death on the criminal, to be executed on Monday morning next, and his body delivered for dissection.

EXECUTION OF JOHN BELLINGHAM.

The crowd assembled to witness the execution of this unfortunate man was by no means so great as has been collected on former occasions. The wetness of the morning, and the recollection of the dreadful catastrophe that happened at the execution of *Holloway* and *Haggerty*, were the reasons why the number of spectators were comparatively so few. Very soon after seven o'clock, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrived at the Sessions House, in the Old Bailey, where Lord Sefton, Mr. Berkely Craven, and about twenty Gentlemen were assembled. At twenty minutes after seven, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went from the Sessions House to the prison to see the sentence of the law put in execution. At half past seven, the prisoner accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Ford, came down from his cell to have his irons knocked off. He walked up to the block which was prepared for that purpose, with a quick but firm step. Upon coming out, he looked up, apparently to see the state of the weather, and immediately laid his foot on the block with great composure, and while the man was knocking off the irons he desired him to keep them steady to prevent their shaking or jarring his leg. He was dressed in a brown great-coat, the same he wore at his trial, a striped kerseymere waistcoat, light pantaloons, and his shoes down at the heels. As soon as his irons were off, he went, accompanied by Doctor Ford, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and two or three Gentlemen in a room adjoining the Press-yard, to wait until the proper time for proceeding to the scaffold.—During the time that he remained there, he talked to the Sheriffs with great ease and composure; he repeated shortly what he had said at the trial, respecting the wrongs which he conceived himself to have suffered; and added, that if he could have presented his Petition to the House of Commons, the event for which he was then about to die would not have happened; expressing, at the same time, a hope that some regulation would be made upon the subject of petitions in future. Mr. Sheriff Heygate then addressed him, and said he hoped that at this awful moment he felt due and deep contrition for the dreadful act which he had perpetrated. He replied, "I hope I feel all that a man ought to feel." The Sheriff then said, as he was about to appear in the presence of God, he trusted that all feelings of resentment or revenge were eradicated from his mind.—He said, yes,—that no man could feel more sincerely for the situation of Mrs. Perceval than he did—that he was aware he was about to appear in the presence of God—that it was vain for any human being to hope to appear in that presence free from guilt—that man was but corruption.—Mr. Sheriff Birch said, you hope for mercy from your repentance and through the merits and intercession of your Redeemer? He said, Yes, he was conscious of the nature of the act he had committed, and added, you know it is forbidden in scripture. Mr. Sheriff Heygate said, he was glad to find he was in that temper of mind, and asked if he wished to have his sentiments made known. *Bellingham* answered, "Yes, certainly: I wish most earnestly to have them made known." The Sheriff then asked him if there was any thing further he wished to say, or any communication he had to make to his family, or to any person, he replied, no; with respect to himself, he said, his cares were of course over; that all his concern was for his family, which he aded, consisted of his wife and three children, all sons, and that he was most anxious that they should be provided for. The Sheriff then reminded him that a gentleman had been there yesterday from Liverpool, who had promised him that his family should be taken care of. He expressed his satisfaction, and again repeated, that the only anxiety he now felt was for his family, and for their future provision. Mr. Sheriff Heygate then addressed him, and asked him if he still adhered to his former declaration, that the had not perpetrated this act from any concert or communication with any other person, and that he was prompted to commit it merely from a mistaken sense of the wrongs which he conceived himself individually to have suffered. He immediately answered with peculiar earnestness that he had not acted in concert or in communication with any human being, and he wished that his last words upon this subject should be make known. He then turned round to a table on which the ropes for binding his hands and arms, and the one with which he was to be executed, were lying, and said, "Gentlemen, I am quite ready." The hour being nearly arrived at which he was to suffer, one of the attendants proceeded to fasten his wrists together: he turned up the sleeves of his coat, and clasping his hands together, presented them to the man who held the cord, and said, "So?" when they were fastened, he desired the attendant to pull down his sleeves so as to cover the cord. The officer then proceeded to secure his arms by a rope behind him: when the man had finished, he moved his hands upwards, as if to ascertain whether he could reach his neck, and asked whether they thought his arms were sufficiently fastened, saying that he might possibly struggle, and that he wished to be so secured as to prevent any inconvenience arising from it, and requested that the rope might be tightened a little, which was accordingly done. During the whole of this awful scene he appeared perfectly composed and collected; his voice never faultered: but just before he left the room to proceed to the place of execution he stooped down his head and appeared to wipe off a tear. He was then conducted by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and Officers, (Doctor Ford walking with him) from the room in which he had remained from the time his irons were taken off, through the Press-yard and the Prison, to the fatal spot. He walked very firmly, and appeared even more composed than many of the persons who were present at this awful scene.

After *Bellingham's* irons were taken off, and he had returned to the room adjoining the Press-yard, he put on a pair of Hessian boots. He did not appear to be at all emaciated.

The procession, which moved quickly along, was followed by about two dozen Gentlemen. The Sheriffs and some of the Officers first went out of the Debtor's door upon a part of the scaffold, between the door and the place of execution, a little lower in situation, covered over from the rain. Here they stood with only their own officers, the Lord Mayor, and about six Gentlemen, the others being left inside the door in the prison. *Bellingham* ascended the scaffold accompanied by Dr. Ford, the Ordinary, the executioner, and one or two officers who kept rather back, the Ordinary and executioner alone going forward with him.

He ascended the scaffold with rather a light step, a cheerful countenance, and a confident, a calm, but not at all an exulting air; he looked about him a little lightly and rapidly, which seems to have been his usual manner and gesture; but he had no air of triumph, nor disposition to pay attention to the mob. On his appearance, a confused noise arose among the mob, from the desire and attempts of some to huzza him, counteracted by a far greater number who called "Silence!" He took no notice of this, but submitted quietly, and with a disposition to accommodate, in having the rope fastened round his neck, nor did he seem to notice any thing whatever that passed in the mob, or to be any way gratified by the friendly disposition which some manifested towards him.

Before the cap was put over his face, Dr. Ford asked if he had any last communication to make, or any thing in particular to say? He was again proceeding about Russia and his family, when Dr. Ford stopped him, calling his attention to the eternity into which he was entering, and praying. *Bellingham* praying fervently also.

The last thing the Clergyman said to him, was asking him how he felt? To which he answered calmly and collectively, saying, "he thanked God for having enabled him to "meet his fate with so much fortitude and "resignation."

When the Executioner proceeded to put the cap over his face. *Bellingham* objected to it, and expressed a strong wish the business could be done without it; but Dr. Ford said, that was impossible. While the cap was putting on, and fastening, (it being tied round the lower part of the face by a white Handkerchief) and just when he was tied up, about a score of persons in the mob set up a loud and reiterated cry of "God bless you! God bless you!" This cry lasted while the cap was fastening on, and though those who set it up were loud and daring, it was joined in but by a very few. The Ordinary asked *Bellingham* if he heard what the mob were saying? He said he heard them crying out something, but he did not understand what it was, and inquired what? The cry having by this time ceased, the Clergyman did not inform him what it was.—The fastening on of the cap being accomplished, the Executioner retired. A perfect silence ensued. The crowd evidently expected he would be turned off instantly, but Dr. Ford continued praying with him for about a minute, while the Executioner went below the scaffold, and preparations were made to strike away its supporters. The clock struck eight, and while it was striking the seventh time, the Clergyman and *Bellingham* both fervently praying, the supporters of the internal square of the scaffold were struck away, and *Bellingham* dropped, and he then remained only visible down to his knees. The Clergyman was left standing on the outer frame of the scaffold. When *Bellingham* sunk, the most perfect and awful silence prevailed, not even the slightest attempt at a huzza or noise of any kind was made. He did not struggle at first, and but very little afterwards, the Executioners being below pulling his legs, that he might die quickly; they were concealed in the inclosure from the sight of the populace. As *Bellingham* dropped, the Clergyman retired from the scaffold, and in ten minutes afterwards, the mob which was not great, began to retire.

The body hung till nine o'clock, and as soon as it was cut down, was placed in a cart, and covered with a sack. The assistant of the executioner, and a boy, got into the cart, and, preceded by the City Marshal, the body was conveyed up the Old Bailey, along Newgate-street. The populace followed the cart close, and as the windows were thronged with spectators, the executioner two or three times removed the sack from the body, that it might be seen. The cart turned down St. Martin Le-Grand, up Little Britain, and the body was delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Bell-yard. The populace then dispersed.

From the time of his condemnation till that of his execution, no person was admitted to see him but the two goalers who remained in the apartment with him, and Dr. Ford, the Clergyman. If any persons properly entitled to see him had applied, the Sheriffs were ready to have given them a written order to have done so, without which, no one could see him. Mr. Nicholson, who applied to see him so earnestly on Saturday, is we understand, a Methodist unacquainted with the deceased, who certainly was of the Church of England.—He took the sacrament this morning with great devotion, making the responses most correctly, and shewing he was well used to the practice of the Church of England. When this was over, he seemed much relieved, and thanked God he was now on the point of having an end put to the troubles in which he had been constantly involved for the last 30 years.

He was allowed only bread and water after his condemnation: but so far from complaining of this he seemed pleased with it, observing, he thought such diet preserved his health and spirits better.—In his cell he lay mostly on his bed, no chairs or tables being allowed; and he slept a great deal. —He slept remarkably sound last night, and until the time when he was called on to prepare for execution. With all his exclamations about his wrongs on account of Russia and his lamentations about his family, we could fill our Papers; but the substance of them is already accurately given in our preceding accounts. He firmly and uniformly refused to express contrition for his crime, or for Mr. Perceval's fate, and he as steadily denied having any accomplices.

Great praise is due to Messrs. Sheriffs Birch and Heygate for the pains they took in regulating the mode of execution, and to Dr. Ford for his counsel and exhortations to the prisoner. The scaffold or platform of execution was well guarded with additional wooden and iron fences, none but peace officers being in view, or indeed within the City.

BELLINGHAM.

As we were obliged, on account of the length of the Trial, to defer the relation of any particulars respecting the conduct of this unhappy man, we now subjoin a few of the circumstances which marked his behaviour:—

On Wednesday night he slept as soundly as if no crime hung heavily upon his heart, and his conscience was wholly exonerated from a sense of guilt. On the following morning he rose at seven o'clock, obviously refreshed, and apparently unaffected by the unfortunate circumstances of his situation. At half past eight he breakfasted, but ate sparingly. The period between that and dinner he passed walking to and fro in his room in a thoughtful mood, and occasionally reading in his Prayre-book. At a little after two he took dinner, which consisted of minced veal and potatoes, with a pint of porter. He ate moderately, but drank very little of the beer.—In the course of the day he was visited by Mr. Under-Sheriff Smith, and several other Gentlemen, none of whom he knew, though he received them all without any appearance of displeasure of disgust. During the whole of this day (Thursday) he appeared perfectly tranquil, placid and resigned.

A little after six o'clock in the evening he took tea, but ate nothing with it. He then betook himself to the task of preparing his defence. He wrote without intermission until about a quarter before nine o'clock, when he was visited by Mr. Newman. His paper having been already nearly exhausted, he applied to Mr. Newman for more, and was immediately accommodated with it.

Whilst Mr. Newman was still with him, his trunk was ordered to be removed, according to the uniform practice of the prison. The trunk was accordingly locked (the prisoner keeping the key), and then removed without any objection on his part, or indeed any observation, but the expression of a wish that his dressing gown might be left with him. The gown lay at the time on his bed, and the trunk was removed without any delay.

About nine o'clock he had another pint of porter, of which he drank but little, and then returned to the business of writing out his defence. He continued thus employed till about twelve o'clock, when he requested one of the persons appointed to sit up with him to prepare his bed. This being done, he got into bed at five minutes past twelve, became instantly composed, and slept soundly till three on Friday morning. Upon awaking, he rose, and applied himself instantly to set down some observations which he considered essential to his defence. He then returned to bed at a quarter past three, and slept till seven o'clock, when he rose for the day.

Though aware, that the awful business of his trial was to come on in the course of that morning, he appeared neither alarmed or apprehensive. For some time after he had risen, he continued calm and composed. A hair-dresser attended him at half-past eight, to shave him and dress his hair. Soon after he had his breakfast, and could scarcely eat any thing. About this time he began to be much agitated. He appeared to struggle hard to stifle his feelings, but could not repress a flood of tears, which he endeavoured in vain to conceal with his pocket-handkerchief. Upon perceiving that his involuntary emotions were noticed, he observed to his attendants, that his feelings were not excited by any sense of his own condition, but by considerations for his family—that the act for which he was to be tried was a mere bagatelle, but that he was sorely concerned for the sake of his wife and children. The violence of his agitation was such, that the little he ate at breakfast was immediately got rid of, and he continued seriously indisposed for above a quarter of an hour. Whilst he remained in this state he requested to have an orange, and Mr. Smart, one of the Turnkeys, brought him a couple, the effect of which apparently restored him; and he was again recovered and composed, when Mr. Newman, about a quarter before ten, arrived to conduct him to his trial. He attended Mr. Newman with alacrity, and expressed great satisfaction that his trial was to come on, and his trouble have an end.

His exertions in his defence greatly exhausted him. He was, consequently, very faint when he was brought back to prison. On being removed from the bar, his face was a little flushed, and the only indication of feeling was in an almost imperceptible convulsive motion of the lip. His hair, which is closely cropped, was perfectly moist, either from the exertion of speaking in his defence, or from internal agitation which he strove to conceal, and which thus broke through his frame. Since his conviction, he had been confined in one of the condemned cells. When he arrived at the cell allotted for him, he looked around him with the greatest composure, and civilly requested the turnkey to furnish him with tea. He was then informed that nothing was allowed by the sentence but bread and water. There was a pitcher of water ready in the cell, and bread was immediately fetched him, of which he ate a large quantity, drinking plentifully of the water at intervals. He repeatedly said, in the course of the evening, that he was perfectly happy, and his only uneasiness arose from an anxiety to be out of existence. He went to bed perfectly composed, and slept soundly all night.

On Saturday morning he was still composed, and even cheerful, but rather taciturn. He requested to know if he could have some tea for breakfast, instead of bread and water; which could not be complied with.

During yesterday he continued perfectly tranquil and composed, and frequently expressed a wish that the hour of his execution was come, that he might be relieved from all his cares.

Dr. Ford the Ordinary of Newgate, made several visits to him in the course of the last two days. He appeared affected with his situation; but persisted in defending the crime he had committed; and was altogether insensible to those exhortations which should induce him to propitiate the mercy of the Almighty, by the only atonement in his power—an unreserved acknowledgment of his guilt.

Numerous visitors of distinction attended yesterday morning at Newgate, expecting to see the prisoner at Chapel, and to hear the condemned Sermon on this occasion; but he did not appear; the treatment of murderers, after sentence of death has been passed upon them, as prescribed by a Statute, directs that the criminal convicted shall be conveyed to a cell, and there be kept upon bread and water until execution, on the morning appointed for which he usually attends the Chapel.

Yesterday, Sheriff Heygate saw the prisoner in his cell, taking Alderman Wood with him; on the latter asking him how he found himself? he replied, "As well as a man can be subsisting upon bread and water! Government think to intimidate me, but they are mistaken. I have been guilty of no offence, having only done an act of public justice." The principal part of the day he passed in religious duties; and besides the assistance of Dr. Ford, the Ordinary, he was attended, at his own request by another Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, whom the Sheriff introduced. He appeared perfectly tranquil through the day; but desired to be spared the formality of going to the Chapel this morning, requesting that the Holy Sacrament might be administered to him in his cell, which was complied with.

Two keepers have continued with him ever since his conviction, although the dimensions of the cell are only nine feet by six and a half.

The Sheriffs received the warrant for execution at nine o'clock last night.

Every precaution had been taken to preserve the tranquillity of the Metropolis, during the execution of the sentence: and it was found unnecessary for the Magistracy to have recourse to military aid on this awful occasion, for the preservation of the public peace.

The disasters likely to attend so vast a multitude who were expected to assemble, induced the Police very properly to have the following placard prepared to be posted in all the avenues leading to the place of execution.

"Beware of entering the crowd! Remember, thirty persons were crushed to "death by the crowd when *Haggerty* and "*Holloway* were executed."

It was expected that he would have been executed in palace-yard, from its contiguity to the scene of his guilt, and with a view of exposing the exit of this monster as a spectacle of more public and general execration. But the Prince Regent's Council, lest any calamitous accidents might arise from such a

procession, had, in their wisdom, judiciously directed that he should suffer on the ordinary spot for the execution of malefactors, in the front of Newgate. Happily, there is but one common approving sentiment respecting the sentence of this extraordinary wretch. There was, indeed, throughout his whole sanguinary conduct, and particularly the last tragical part of it, abundant evidence of that wrong and perverse mind, which may, in most instances, be called the *madness* that leads the guilty to commit crimes; and that afterwards, in a still higher degree of insanity, enables them to reconcile those crimes to their feelings, when they have committed them. But this is evidently a sort of madness to justify and to call for exemplary punishment, instead of excusing guilt; otherwise, the whole system of nature, and the entire order and principles of society, would be subverted—crimes would stalk abroad in all the horrors of unchecked and unawed atrocity, and the innocent, the peaceable, and the virtuous, would alone be unprotected by the law.

His representations of the neglect of Lord Leveson Gower are totally unfounded. That Nobleman, it is said received so satisfactory a statement from the Russian Authorities of the legality of his detention, that he was precluded from interfering. It is strange, on the same ground, that he did not wreak his resentment on the Gentlemen at Lloyd's. He had once or twice wished that he had sent for his wife from Liverpool, in order that he might have a parting interview before he left this world.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the Magistrates of Bow-street, alluded to by Bellingham in his defence:—

"TO THEIR WORSHIPS THE POLICE MAGISTRATES OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE IN BOW-STREET.

SIRS,—I much regret its being my lot to have to apply to your worships under most peculiar and novel circumstances. For the particulars of the case, I refer to the inclosed letter from Mr. Secretary Ryder, the notification from Mr. Perceval, and my Petition to Parliament, together with the printed papers herewith. The affair requires no farther remark, than that I consider his Majesty's Government to have completely endeavoured to close the door of justice, in declining to have, or event to permit, my grievances to be brought before Parliament for redress, which privilege is the birth-right of every individual.

"The purport of the present is, therefore, once more to solicit his Majesty's Ministers, through your medium, to let what is right and proper be done in my instance, which is all I require. Should this reasonable request be finally denied, I shall then feel justified in executing justice myself, in which case, I shall be ready to argue the merits of so reluctant a measure with his Majesty's Attorney General, wherever and whenever I may be called upon so to do. In the hopes of averting so abhorrent but compulsive an alternative,

"I have the honour to be, Sirs,
"Your very humble and obedient servant,
"JOHN BELLINGHAM."

'No. 9, New Millman-street, March 23 1812.'

Bellingham married Miss Mary Ann Neville, daughter of Mr. John Neville, merchant and ship-broker, formerly of Newry, now of Dublin. When in London he was in the habit of calling on his wife's relations, Mr. Shaw's family, of the house of Fletcher, Shaw, and Co. Irish factors. A Solicitor was lately employed to draw up articles of separation between him and his wife, but they afterwards made up their difference. In the week before last, a piece of silk goods was sent to him by his wife from Liverpool, to be returned to a silk merchant in the city. Bellingham had some difference with the merchant, whether the silk should be sent for, or he should send it to the warehouse. On Saturday se'nnight, however, he brought it to the merchant and took a most particular receipt.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LORD GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, MAY 17, 1812.

Stanhope-street, May 17, 1812.

MY LORD—It appears upon the trial of John Bellingham for the murder of Mr. Perceval, that the prisoner in his defence endeavoured to justify that atrocious act on the ground of his Majesty's Government having refused to compensate him for the injuries and oppression he states himself to have suffered in Russia, during the time I had the honour of representing his Majesty in that country. He complained particularly of my conduct, and that of Sir Stephen Shairp, His Majesty's Consul General, as having sanctioned, by our silence and neglect to interfere on his behalf, the unjust treatment, as he considered it, of the Russian Government.

I was subpœnaed by the prisoner to attend the trial; I did attend, and expected anxiously to be called upon to state, upon oath, all I could recollect of the circumstances of his case in Russia. In this expectation, however, I was disappointed; my testimony was not called for; and after having heard the most serious accusations of gross neglect of duty and want of common humanity, brought forward by the prisoner, against myself and Sir Stephen Shairpe, I had not the opportunity afforded me of publicly refuting those charges. Although I am perfectly aware that the assertions of a man, standing in the situation of Bellingham, can unsupported by any other testimony, have no weight whatever with the sober and reflecting part of the public, yet I should be wanting, I think, to the interests and honour of the Government of this country, as well as to my own character and reputation, if I did not endeavour to do away any possible misapprehension upon this subject, by as ample a statement of the circumstances, as my memory of transactions which passed some years ago, will allow me to furnish.

As you, my Lord, are at the head of that department, under which I was employed, I conceive it to be my duty to address this statement to your Lordship.

In the year 1805, I remember receiving a letter from John Bellingham, complaining of his being detained in prison at Archangel, and claiming my protection, against what he conceived to be the injustice of the constituted authorities of that port; I remember that immediately upon the receipt of this letter, I consulted with Sir Stephen Shairpe, who agreed not only to write a letter to the Governor General, requiring an explanation of the circumstances of which Bellingham complained, but also to his own mercantile correspondents, British residents at Archangel, for their opinion of the conduct of the Russian Government towards the complainant.

It appeared from these inquiries, that Bellingham having been engaged in commercial business with the house of Dorbecker and Co. pecuniary claims were made by each party against the other, and that these claims had been by the Governor General referred for decision to four merchants, two British merchants being appointed on the part of Bellingham, and two other persons, on the part of Dorbecker. By the award of those arbitrator, Bellingham was declared to be indebted to the assignees of Dorbecker the sum of two thousand roubles. This sum Bellingham, notwithstanding this decision, refused to pay.

It also appeared from the communications received from Archangel, that a criminal suit had been instituted against Bellingham, by the owners of a Russian ship which had been lost in the White Sea. They accused him of having written an anonymous letter that had been received by the Underwriters in London, in which letter it was stated that the insurance of that ship was a fraudulent transactions; and payment for the loss of her had been in consequence resisted. No satisfactory proof was adduced against Bellingham, and he was acquitted of this charge. But before the termination of this suit, he attempted to quit Archangel, and being stopped by the Police, whom he resisted, he was taken to prison; but was soon after liberated, in consequence, I believe, of a second application to the Governor from Sir Stephen Shairpe.

About this period I quitted Russia; and I have no recollection of hearing any thing more of John Bellingham, till after my arrival at St. Petersburgh upon my second embassy. He came running into my house one evening, and solicited me to allow him to remain all night, in order to avoid being re-taken into custody by the Police, from whom he had escaped. I complied with this request, though I could not, upon any ground, assume to myself the power of protecting him from legal arrest. It appeared that the award of the Arbitrators of Archangel had been confirmed by the Senate, to which body Bellingham had appealed; and he was in consequence delivered over to the custody of the College of Commerce (a Tribunal established for the special purpose of taking cognizance of commercial matters relating to British subjects, and whose authority was recognized in the Commercial Treaty between the two Countries), there to remain till he discharged the debt of the two thousand roubles. This custody was not very strict, for he was allowed to walk wherever he pleased, attended by a Police Officer belonging to the College. He came frequently to my house, and at various times received from my Private Secretary small sums of money, to support him during his confinement. Confined as he was by the legal authorities of the country I could on no pretence make any application for his release; but I remember well, in conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing my personal wish that the Russia Government, seeing no prospect of recovering the sum of money required from him, would liberate him from prison on condition of his immediately returning to England.

Very soon after this conversation, all diplomatic intercourse ceased between the two Courts; and the course of public events necessitated my quitting Russia in the abrupt manner with which your Lordship is well acquainted.

I am, my Lord, with great respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 20.
BELLINGHAM.

Lord G. L. Gower rose to move for the copy of a letter, written by himself, and dated the 17th May, 1812, addressed to Lord Castlereagh, upon the subject of the claims of the late John Bellingham. The Noble Lord observed, that this letter would contain a statement of all the circumstances of the case of this person, as connected with his transactions in Russia, so far as those circumstances had occurred to the Noble Lord's recollection. It was desirable that no delay should arise in producing the Paper, after the manner in which this person had treated Sir Stephen Shairp, who, on all occasions, had evinced his readiness to assist his countrymen in Russia, not only with his advice, but in a pecuniary point of view. The letter also became necessary, after the gross and strong accusations of neglect of duty, which he had brought against the Noble Lord in his diplomatic capacity. It was due to the character of the British Government, also, and more particularly, to the memory of Mr. Perceval, that a statement of the real circumstances of the case should be laid before the House. The Noble Lord moved an Address to his Royal Highness for a copy of the letter, &c.

Lord CASTLEREAGH had no objection to the production of the Paper; on the contrary, he thought it an act of justice to the Noble Lord, that it should be laid before the House.

The motion was then agreed to.

BELLINGHAM'S MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF JOHN BELLINGHAM, OF LIVERPOOL, MERCHANT.

SHEWETH,

That in the year 1804, your Petitioner went from this country to Archangel, in Russia, for mercantile purposes, and having dispatched his vessels and all his other affairs there, your Petitioner took out his Petrosnick from the Governor General on the 15th of November in the same year, for the purpose of returning home by the way of St. Petersburgh.

That as your Petitioner was on the verge of departure, he was seized, dragged out of his Kabirky, and thrown into prison, in consequence of an affidavit of a person named Solomon Van Brienen, declaring your Petitioner to be indebted to himself and others a sum of money, when no such circumstance did, or ever had existed.

Your Petitioner declares, that this Mr. Solomon Brienen was one of the owners of a Russian ship, called the Sojus, that was wrecked the preceding autumn in the White Sea; and that he committed this perjury with a view to obtain an irregular insurance out of Lloyd's Coffee House on the said vessel, on the supposition that your Petitioner had communicated the circumstances attending her loss to Lloyd's, which he never had done; the truth whereof all parties were afterwards convinced by the result of inquiries from London.

Had the supposition regarding your Petitioner proved true, this masked detention was intended to be dropped, and he was to have been prosecuted for the amount of the insurance on the Sojus, which the Underwriters at Lloyd's refused to pay. It so happened that Mr. Popoff, another of the owners of the Sojus, was Major at the time, and by virtue of his office, President of the Magistracy: in this way the Magistrates took cognizance of so extraordinary a proceeding.

So unhappily circumstanced, your Petitioner wrote the particulars to Sir Stephen Shairpe, as also to Lord Granville Levison Gower, His Majesty's Consul and Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, praying their interference to obtain an order for him to proceed on his journey without further molestation. To which application Sir Stephen Shairpe replied. —He had by that post written to the Governor General of Archangel desiring your Petitioner might be immediately liberated, if not legally detained. Some weeks passed on without any thing being done:—your Petitioner applied again to both Consul and Ambassador; to which application Sir Stephen Shairpe answered—"That the Governor General had replied to this letter, stating your Petitioner to have behaved very indecorously, and that he was legally detained."—When the fact is, he was patronized by Mr. Van Brienen in the proceedings before stated. Lord Gower also replied to your Petitioner's application, saying, "That in consequence of what the Governor General had written to Sir Stephen Shairpe, he was precluded from making application in his behalf; but, if your Petitioner could bring forward any proofs of irregularity in the business, he would then act as the case might require."

The proceedings were of so impure a nature, and of such public notoriety, that the Procurer of Archangel immediately after this correspondence, reported to the Minister of Justice at St. Petersburgh, "That your Petitioner was extremely ill used, and that he was illegally detained."

It appeared afterwards that Sir Stephen Shairpe read the said Report at Prince Lapuchin's, the Minister of Justice, on its arrival at St. Petersburg, but of which Report no notice was ever taken; and, although your Petitioner made subsequent and frequent applications to the Consul and Ambassador, yet not the smallest answer was ever returned to his entreaties. The Procurer also forwarded a copy of his Report to Prince Lapuchin, but with no better success.

After a durance of six months, your Petitioner was liberated, when he proceeded to St. Petersburgh, with every requisite voucher of the General Governor's letter, and of the ill treatment he had sustained.

Your Petitioner, on his arrival at St. Petersburgh, found it necessary, in behalf of his injured reputation, to impeach General Furster, the Military Governor of Archangel, to Count Korzebue, the Minister of Justice, on three counts, to wit:

1st. For having sanctioned Mr. Solomon Van Brienen in an improper oath, knowing it to be so.

2d. For having written an untrue account of the affair to Sir Stephen Shairpe, his Majesty's Consul, for the purpose of preventing justice.

3d. For causing him to be thrown into a loathsome military prison, for the purpose of extorting from him a sum of money, with a view to colour the transaction, and thereby pave the way to a justification of his own conduct, and that of others.

Count Kotzebue had the matter investigated through the Chief Government Court at Archangel, and finding every allegation to be correct, he furnished your Petitioner with a document to be carried into the Senate, together with his complaint, and vouchers, for the purpose of obtaining an indemnification for his sufferings, according to law.

The affair afterwards went into the Senate through Lord Gower, by virtue of an Imperial Ukase.

That although your Petitioner's case was irrefutable, yet the Senate, instead of answering to your Petitioner's complaint, or redressing his grievances, patronized the proceedings, and in consequence had your Petitioner arrested and imprisoned on various erroneous allegations, the erroneousness of which their own Courts were afterwards obliged to furnish official testimony, after having tortured your Petitioner for a series of years, sometimes by closely confining him in a loathsome prison, at others condemned to a dungeon, to be kept on bread and water, often marched publicly through the City with gangs of felons and criminals of the worst description, and even then by the house of his Majesty's resident; at best, he was never suffered to go out but like a person under serious criminal arrest, and was the object of attention, not only of all the Foreign Ministers resident at the Court, but of the public at large, to the great disparagement of his Majesty's Crown, and the heart-rending humiliation of himself.

Through the whole course of these proceedings your Petitioner made innumerable applications to the Consul and Ambassador for an appeal to the Emperor on such a national disgrace, and was not only uniformly rejected, but the Consul went so far as to assert the proceedings to be right.

Thus without having offended any law, either civil or criminal, and without having injured any individual, in this manner was your Petitioner bandied from one prison to another, through the various Ministrations of Lord Granville Gower, Mr. Stuart, the Marquis of Douglas, and Lord Granville Leveson Gower's second Embassy, and two years subsequent thereto.

That during this period a dispute happened betwixt a Capt. Gardener, of Hull, and the Captain of the guard-ship, on a squabble of only two roubles for pilotage, which trifling affair was carried to the Emperor no less than four times by his Majesty's Minister within the space of two months, while your Petitioner's case was sedulously suppressed, although the honour of both countries was materially concerned in the issue.

That previous to Lord Gower quitting St. Petersburgh the last time, your Petitioner waited upon his Lordship, and also upon Sir Stephen Shairpe, urging the nationality of the case, and praying for an appeal to the Emperor, as both law and justice required, when your Petitioner was, for the last time, positively denied, through Mr. Rick, his Lordship's Secretary, who said his Lordship could not do it. Thus both the Consul and Ambassador left St. Petersburgh, leaving your Petitioner the object of persecution, without any aid whatsoever. At length the Senate, being tired of its own proceedings, your Petitioner was furnished with a pass to quit Russia in October, 1809, which act was a declared judgment in your Petitioner's favour, and a proof that the Senate must have revoked its own Ukase.

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Additional Supplement to the Java Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1813.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

hat on your Petitioner's return to Eng-, he made a representation of his case to Marquis Wellesley, furnishing the original sian Ukases, and other vouchers, con-ing the truth of every allegation here d, praying redress.

hat your Petitioner's case and documents e investigated by his Majesty's Most ourable Privy Council, and found to be ectly correct.

hat in consequence of the peculiar and whelming hardships of the case, combined its nationality, your Petitioner was ced to apply to the Lords of his Ma-'s Treasury for relief, which relief their dships were unable to grant.

hat your Petitioner, by his long continu-eries of cruelty and oppression, has not had his health and reputation materially red, with the loss of his business, but his le property has been absorbed in support-the expences, and making good the con-uences of the proceedings, leaving him at sent considerably involved.

hat your Petitioner pledges himself to ve at the Bar of your Honourable House, facts stated to this his humble Petition, if shall be permitted so to do.

Your Petitioner humbly conceives, that hav-undergone such a series of persecution, ely on account of his having applied for ress for the injury sustained by the letter of neral Furster, the Governor General of changel, to Sir Stephen Shairpe, hereinbe-e stated, he presumes it renders the affair of tional import, as such—and that the Consul d Ambassador, having neglected and declined erfering in his behalf with the Emperor, ich your Petitioner is of opinion they ought have done, your petitioner therefore hum-y thinks, that in justice he is entitled to sa-faction for the damage he has sustained om the Government of this country.

our Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays your Honourable House to take into its consideration your Petitioner's case, and recompence your Petitioner for the losses he has actually sustained, in consequence of the circumstances hereinbefore stated, with a compensation for his personal suffering, as your Honourable House may judge right and proper. And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN BELLINGHAM.

ondon, Feb. 28, 1812.

(Copy)—No. 1.

Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1812.

SIR—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ry-er, to acquaint you, that your Petition to his oyal Highness the Prince Regent, has been eferred, by the command of his Royal High-ess, for the consideration of the Lords of is Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Coun-il.—I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. BECKETT.

John Bellingham, Esq.

(Copy——No. 2.)

Whitehall, March 9, 1812.

SIR—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder, to acquaint you, that your Petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to order your Memorial therein inclosed, addressed to to the House of Commons to be brought before Parliament, has been laid before his Royal Highness, and that he was not pleased to signify any commands thereupon.

Your Memorial to the House of Commons is accordingly herewith returned.—I am Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant.

J. BECKETT.

John Bellingham, Esq.

CIRCULAR TO THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, INCLOSING THE ABOVE.

SIR—Having suffered in a most unprecedented manner, for a period of six years, in Russia—on my return two years ago, I made a representation of the case to the various departments of his Majesty's Government, and in January last I applied for redress, by Petition, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was graciously pleased to refer the affair to his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council—(See Letter No. 1.)—The Council declined to act in the business; upon which I requested an official copy of their Lordship's decision, and was answered by the Clerk of the Council, it could not be complied with. In consequence I renewed my application to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the inclosed Petition to the House of Commons, praying his Royal Highness, that as the affair is purely national, he would be graciously pleased to direct my complaint to be brought before Parliament—to which Petition I received the Answer (No. 2.)

Having borne the weight of this unhappy affair abroad, for a series of years, in a manifold way—on my return home, I had the mortification to find my affairs gone to ruin—my property sold up—my family distracted, and suffering in the most severe manner by the inevitable ruinous consequences of my detention—and for the preceding two years they had not been able to ascertain whether I was alive of dead. Since my return I have not only been bereaved of a further property (bequeathed in my absence), to make good the consequences of this business, but am now considerably involved—So fatal has it proved. Thus circumstanced, I trust I shall be pardoned in addressing the House of Commons, individually, in the hope that, on the behalf of material justice, some Member will do me the favour to bring forward my said just Petition—as common justice is all I solicit, and what every one will agree I ought to have, more especially as my sufferings, for the last eight years have been almost too great for human nature to sustain.

In soliciting your kind aid, I beg to be understood, that it is far from my intention, by this address, to complain of any party whatever, being convinced that in no country upon earth is justice so purely administered as in this; and justice I am sure I shall have, so soon as the affair is known to the Tribunal where alone it can be taken proper cognizance of.

With assurance that my sole wish is to obtain what is right, without prejudice to any individual, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

JOHN BELLINGHAM.

No. 9, New Millman-street, March 12, 1812.

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.